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LOCAL NOTICES.

Fine Dress Shirts

Made to order from measure at Putnam & Adams's Gent's Furnishing Depot, 72 Fifth Avenue, opposite Postoffice. tf

Important to Smokers.

Emil Pouvert, the gentlemanly proprietor of the Fifth avenue segar manufactory, has afforded us a new sensation and positive pleasure by the introduction of his celebrated brands of Young Yara, La Corona and Challenger S-gars, manufactured only by him, and for sale wholesale or retail at his store No 23 Fifth avenue. Mr. Pouvert has also, a large and varied assortment of other brands of segars, with a fine stock of chewing tobacco, to which we would direct the attention of the lovers of the weed.

Dooley's Baking Powder

Stands unequaled for making light, healthy and nutritious puff paste, griddle cakes, &c. The ingredients used in the manufacture of this powder are not only chemically pure, but so proportioned that the results produced are the same each time. In this respect it possesses superiority over all others in the market. Only two teaspoonfuls are required for a quart of flour. For sale by grocers generally. Use Dooley's Baking Powder only. MWF

Official Reports

Prove that HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT has shown an incalculable influence on the condition of the sick and wounded in the late European wars. This fact, in conjunction with the encomiums of our first physicians, speaks so well for Hoff's Malt Extract, that further praise on our part would be superfluous. MWS

Country Merchants

Save money every day by purchasing their Drugs and Medicines of McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store, 85 Market street. *Observe the Red Signs.*

Buy Your White Lead and Paints

At McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store, 85 Market street, corner of Diamond, near Fifth street, and save money.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

The Condition of Indian Affairs.

Mayor Bowen's Indictment of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company—The National Bank Returns—The Mexican Claims Increasing in Amount—Acquittal of the Colored Murderess.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20, 1869.

Indian Affairs.

Information from all portions of the Indian country, received by Commissioner Parker, leads him to believe that the danger of any general trouble during the summer has passed. As yet there are no combinations formed among the different bands for hostile purposes, and but few detached bands are making trouble. He thinks the late success of General Carr will put an end to marauding in that section in Arizona and New Mexico. The tribes that have long been warlike are asking to be put on the reservations. The new agents are arriving at their posts, and so far as heard from the change is making most satisfactory progress. The military and civil agents of the Government throughout the Indian country are now working in perfect harmony and for the first time in many years. To this, in a great measure, the avoidance of an extensive war this summer may be attributed. Gen. Sheridan had a long conference with Col. Parker a few days since, and expressed the opinion that the Indians would be quiet for the rest of the season, except a few small bands in remote localities. Gen. Sheridan will, however, soon visit the plains again as a matter of precaution to see that no steps are neglected to preserve peace. The different sub-committees of the commission of ten will soon be among the Indians, and some have already been heard from well on the way to their respective districts.

Savage on the Baltimore and Ohio Company.

Mayor Bowen, in his annual message printed this morning, savagely pitches into the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. He says it has become purse proud; that it assumes to control the city authorities as the owner of streets crossing its line; that it constantly violates its charter; that its President is haughty and overbearing, and its demands illegal and insolent; that it neglected to break up the Government at the opening of the rebellion, and afterward grew fat and prosperous on its extortions, when it had failed in its purpose, and finally, that it refuses to pay taxes for thirteen years, amounting to $26,312, for which he has instructed the city attorney to at once bring suit. This will make things lively, and Congress will probably in the end have to step in and overhaul the road.

The National Bank Returns.

Under the call of the twelfth of last month, are all in except a few from the South. The Comptroller of the Currency is much pleased with the showing they make. The new system of calling for reports five times a year is, in his opinion, far more useful than the old system of having regular quarterly reports. The actual working condition of the banks is now shown, while before everything was fixed up to make a good showing at the beginning of each quarter.

The Mexican Claims.

Information received here from Mexico shows that the people there are long enough in making up claims to lay before the Commission which meets here next week under the treaty ratified last February. It is reported that the aggregate amount already filed is over fifty millions dollars, a large part of which is mostly fictitious.

Not Guilty.

The murder case, in which a colored woman was on trial before a mixed jury for killing a white man who had seduced her, was concluded to-day, and the jury, after an absence of less than five minutes, brought in a verdict of not guilty. The woman for the last twenty-four hours has been a raving maniac. She was defended by A. J. Riddle, formerly a member of Congress from Ohio, who volunteered his services.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 20, 1869.

JUDGE BLACK'S HEALTH.

Captain Shirly, who recently visited Judge J. S. Black at York, Pa., says the latter is rapidly recovering from his recent injuries by a railroad accident near Louisville.

SEIZURE OF ILLICIT DISTILLERIES.

The Internal Revenue Bureau has received information of the seizure of eight illicit distilleries in Watt county, North Carolina. There are twenty-five distilleries more distilleries in that section. The Collector says the liquor is consumed in the vicinity of the distilleries.

ISSUE OF NEW CURRENCY.

The Treasurer has issued fifty thousand dollars worth of new ten cent, and eighteen thousand dollars worth of new fifteen cent fractional currency. The new twenty-five and fifty cent notes will not probably be issued before the first of August.

ACQUITTAL OF MILLIE GAMES.

The trial of Millie Games (colored), for the murder of James C. Ingle, (white man), watchman in the Interior Department, in March last, terminated to-day. According to her own story, she had been on terms of improper intimacy with deceased, with prospect of becoming a mother. She had threatened to kill Ingle and the lady whom he had invited to go to the inauguration reception. Millie was subsequently interrogated by him, when she repeated the threat, whereupon he drew a pistol and placed it to her head but could not discharge it. The accused had asked him for money in view of anticipated offspring, when he refused her. A short time after this scene, she took advantage of his lying on a lounge at the boarding house in which she was a servant, and killed him with an ax or a hatchet. Counsel for defense set up the plea of insanity and numerous witnesses were examined on this point. The father of the prisoner showed that from the time of her great grandparents to the present period insanity had been the ruling affliction of the family. The jury after an absence of two minutes returned with a verdict of "not guilty." Six jurors were white and the other six colored. This is the first murder trial in the District of Columbia in which the latter race served as jurors.

DEATH OF A JOURNALIST.

Col. L. A. Whitely, of Kentucky, died here this evening of consumption. Col. Whitely was associate editor of the Louisville *Journal* during the rise, triumphs and fall of the Know Nothing party of Kentucky, and for many years controlled the Baltimore *Clipper*. Subsequently he had charge of the Washington bureau of the New York *Herald*, and during the past few years has filled a prominent position on the *National Intelligencer* of this city.

GENERAL POLITICS.

The *Freeman's Journal*—leading Catholic Democratic organ—regards General Rosecrans as a man of sense and thinks he will show it by challenging the nomination for Governor of Ohio.

The Columbus, Ohio, *Journal*, thinks that if the peace Democrats can vote for Rosecrans this year they will be able to vote next year for Phil. Sheridan or Ben. Wade for Governor of Ohio.

Illinois this year elects no members of the Legislature, but delegates to the Constitutional Convention instead. The women suffrage people are working hard to get their principles into the Convention, and the temperance party will vigorously contest the selection of delegates on prohibitory grounds.

The next State elections will be in Kentucky August 2; Alabama, August 3; Tennessee, August 5; Montana, August 10.

At the last New York Republican State Convention, the rule of equal representation by Assembly districts was changed. The new rate is as follows: For each Assembly district, one delegate; for every fifteen hundred Republican votes additional cast at the preceding election for Governor, one delegate, and a fraction exceeding one-half of fifteen hundred, one delegate. This year New York city will be cut down from sixty-three to forty-seven; Putnam and Rockland lose one apiece, while every other county will remain stationary or increase its delegation. Allegany, Broome, Cayuga, Chautauqua, Chenango, Clinton, Cortland, Dutchess, Genessee, Herkimer, Jefferson, Livingston, Monroe, Montgomery, Onondaga, Orange, Orleans, Rensselaer, St. Lawrence, Staben, Tioga, Tompkins and Wyoming will gain. The entire number of delegates is increased from 384 to 492.

CUBA.

Rumored Cessation of Hostilities.

A Charleston Expedition Reaches its Destination and Defeats the Spaniards—Mutiny—Arms and Ammunition Safely Landed.

NEW YORK, July 20.—Private letters from well informed sources in Cuba reiterate the statement that hostilities are practically at an end for the present, owing to the prevalence of cholera and yellow fever. A Havana letter in the *Tribune*, dated 13th, says a story has reached here from Sagua Lachia that some eight hundred men, coming from Charleston, had landed there well armed, and Villamil had united his forces with them. It is also stated that soon after this the insurgent troops were attacked by Lescobuches, whose men were badly beaten. The losses of the latter were very large. A mutiny broke out on board the great iron ship Victoria. The mutineers complained of bad treatment, and consequently raised a great storm, but the complaining party proved to be weak and ten of the ring leaders were accordingly convicted and soon after shot.

BALTIMORE, July 20.—Recently a bark left here with 24,000 stand of arms and 170,000 rounds of ammunition for Cuba. She got off without trouble, professing to be loaded with hay and reached her destination successfully. It is understood another vessel is likely to sail for the same port similarly freighted.

HAVANA, July 20.—The Spanish Bank is about to issue notes for a second Government loan. The journals are engaged in discussing the financial situation. Captain General De Rodas, in view of the prompt action of the United States in arresting filibusters, has issued a decree annulling article seven of his proclamation of the 7th inst., relative to the right of Spanish cruisers to search neutral vessels in waters near Cuba.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Col. Hammond Accepts Superintendency of Union Pacific Railroad on Condition of Settlement of Claim—An Emigrant Train to be Put On—Fare Fifty Dollars from New York—Protection of the Chinese—Fatal Accident on the Union Pacific Road—Three Men Killed.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 20.—Col. C. G. Hammond, appointed General Superintendent of the Union Pacific Railroad, has accepted the position on condition that the difference with the Central Pacific Railroad be compromised so as to admit of good service to the public and fair rates. The companies agreed to carry fruit to New York at five cents per pound, greenbacks; also to arrange for emigrant trains at the fare from New York of fifty dollars, and from Chicago thirty-eight dollars.

A number of leading citizens have organized a society for the protection of the Chinese from abuse by lawless white men and boys.

A train on the Union Pacific Railroad ran off the track thirty miles from Promontory, and broke through the bridge. The engineer, fireman and one passenger were killed.

The Chicago commercial party to-day visited the city clock, Bullion Mint, the San Francisco Board of Brokers, partaking of a lunch at the rooms of the latter. Judge Hoge made happy remarks were offered by both the entertainers and the entertained. The party is being banqueted to-night at the splendid dining room of the Lick House by the Chamber of Commerce.

MORMONISM.

The Solution of the Problem—What is It?

Joseph Medill, of the Chicago *Tribune*, having taken a run through, at least a peep into, Mormondom, writes as follows:

Still, there must be some solution of the problem. Polygamy cannot be tolerated or endured as a permanent practice in any part of the Union. The public opinion of the Union and of the civilized world are against it. The moral and religious sentiments of mankind condemn it. The social necessity which really gave it existence will shortly cease to be. In the prolific young women which is fast growing up the sexes are equally divided, and to furnish every man with a wife from all the now available females. If one man of amative propensities undertakes, under the pretext of revelation, to monopolize a score of the liveliest damsels, he will find twenty witless men who have received special revelations that each man must be provided with a wife before the greedy polygamist can get his second plural share. This movement will soon begin, as the first of the new crop are coming to puberty, and are already selecting the young damsels, as well as some of Young's damsels. The prophet enjoins upon them to marry young as well as to marry old Young, and a good many of the young Mormons begin to think that the patriarch has wives enough already, and more than he can properly love, cherish and comfort. Mormonism is making no proselytes from the American people, which shows the profound aversion in which the system is held by the entire people. Its recruits are raked from the lowest dregs of European taskes for Mormon life, whose material condition is unquestionably greatly improved by the transition. But it is observed that the number of male recruits now almost equal the females. Once the advent of the two sexes approximate in number, the practice of polygamy will begin to diminish, and the Mormon Church, freed by better education of the rising generation, who are thrown in contact with the literature, ideas and fashions of the great world without, and no young man who can read and think is wholly impervious to public opinion, will let go nowhere beyond the limits of the Mormon settlements and avow his respect for bigamy or polygamy or incestuous intercourse. The conclusion I have come to is, that Mormonism was brought by Smith, will outlive polygamy as revealed by His successor, Young, and will suffer with long survive the introduction of education, literature, fashion and refinement, as it is a system that flourishes only on a soil of ignorance and superstition. It is nearly time for a new revelation modifying and abolishing the practice of polygamy, for unless there is a timely warning of the danger ahead the whole thing will come to grief and confusion. That which has no foundation in good morals and social economy is built on the sands, and must sooner or later be undermined and tumble into ruins.

J. M.

EUROPEAN CROP PROSPECT.

Bad Weather—Unfavorable Prospects.

Says a Paris letter, by the latest steamer: The prospects of the harvest throughout the continent continue the matter of such vital interest to your readers at the other side that they naturally occupy a place in this letter. "It is an ill wind that blows nobody good," and the same is likely to prove true in regard to this year's crops so far as American farmers are concerned. We are now at the end of June, and although we have enjoyed a few days' interval from rain, the weather continues unfavorable, and many crops supposed to have fire in their apartments. I sat in the gardens of the Tuileries this morning, and yesterday under a bright sun, and returned home frozen. Weather like this will not readily repair the injury to the crops by the continued rains and cold which have prevailed for the last few weeks.

"The month of May was one of the worst that agriculturists have witnessed for many years. A reasonable degree of heat, no very serious consequences were anticipated. The first days of the month responded to the hopes of the agricultural community, and up to the 8th there was promise that the evils caused by the previous cold of too low a temperature and too much rain would be repaired. Since then, however, we have had a renewal of the rain and cold, and for the last three weeks it has steadily and unabatedly increased in the month of April. The accounts from all the northern departments bear evidence to the injurious consequences of the cold, and are very discouraging. The wheat is growing up thin and poor, and promises but a scanty yield. The cereals sown in the spring are backward, and up to the present time have not been much affected, but the continued wet has been favorable to the growth of weeds, which will interfere very much with their sound and healthy development. The vine has suffered in many places, and although recent accounts from the Medoc district are encouraging, it is not clear whether the wines of this year will either be abundant or of good quality.

"This condition of things is not confined to the northern departments of France, but prevails more or less over the whole of the continent. In many parts of Germany there have been heavy falls of snow. The scarcity of absurd theories have been started to account for this unusual severity of temperature, but the only conclusion at which sensible people arrive is the one usual under such circumstance—that the Heavens are unpropitious, and that we must only wait and pray for a more favorable state of things.

Another Pavement.

We understand that a new kind of street pavement has been devised, which, it is said, promises to have an improvement upon any of those now in use. It belongs to what may be called the *Asphaltum* class. It is composed of a substance called carbo-lapas and sand. The carbo-Lapasis made from a mineral somewhat by the addition of certain chemicals, and forms a very hard, solid, and impervious cement, which is affected but little if any by changes of temperature. It is claimed, also, that it can be laid, with a good foundation of coarse gravel, carbo and tar, for thirty cents per square foot, and with a walk for twenty cents, thus making it cost about the same as that of the Fish pavement, while it is at the same time more durable. A composition, an improvement on which is here called carbo-Lapaila, has been used for some years in Sweden, where it is said to have given satisfaction, —*Mining Journal.*

ADDITIONAL MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, July 20.—Flour firm and dull, but nominally 15@25c higher. Wheat dull; early after Change in fair demand, closing weak. The sales this afternoon were 7,300 bush No 2 Milwaukee club to arrive at $1 38; 72,000 bush No 2 Chicago spring at $1 32 and $1 38, white and amber nominal. Corn—the condition of the market renders quotations unsettled, sales 7,000 bush at 78c; 10,000 bush at 78½c; 10,000 bush private terms; 17,000 bush No 2 western at 86c; 16,000 bush in kiln-dried at 85@86c; 3,000 bush No 2 western at 86c and 3,000 bush No 1 western at 90c; car lots at 86@86c; closing held at 87c. Oats dull and heavy for No 2 and nominal. Rye dull; sales 3,000 bush at 75c. Peas dull and scarce; sales 1 car Canada, held at $1 40. Barley and rye nominal. Pork steady at $32 50. Lard steady at 19c. Highwines nominally $1 07.

Cambridge Cattle Market.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 20.—Beef cattle—receipts 212 head. The market has not changed materially from last week, $11 @ cwt being the highest point for good oxen; extra $12@13; first quality $12@12 25; second quality and ordinary $10@11 50 per cwt and lambs—receipts 3,853 head; sales at 4@6½c @ lb; spring lambs $3@5 each; veal calves 3@13c.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, July 20.—Cotton—middlings 32½c; sales 528 bales; receipts 19 bales. Flour weaker; superfine $6 25@6 50; XX $6 75@7 25; XXX $8 25@8 50. Corn—white $1 20; oats 78c. Bran $1 05@1 07. Hay $2. Pork $31 50@34 75. Sugar and molasses nominal. Whisky $1 12@1 15. Coffee firmer; fair 15½c; prime 16½@17c.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, July 20.—Cotton dull; low middling 30½c; good ordinary 29c. Wheat firmer; red $1 10; amb $1 20, white $1 25. Flour $7@7 50.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The steamers Holstatia, from Hamburg; Fulton, from Copenhagen, and Idaho and City of London, from Liverpool, have arrived at New York.

Count Eugene De St. Clair, third Baron De Oney of France, was married at the Jefferson Market Police Court, New York, on Monday, to Miss Fanny Abbather, of Houston. After the ceremony was over the Count fled in disarray from his blushing bride, who did not trouble herself much about him.

The St. Louis County Court on Monday ordered the stoppage of work on the artesian well at the new Insane Asylum there. The well has reached the depth of nearly thirty-nine hundred feet, but the court have concluded that there were no prospects of procuring the kind and quantity of water desired. The well will probably be plugged at the depth of about twelve hundred feet, about which point, it was thought, with the aid of a force pump, sufficient pure water can be obtained for the use of the Asylum.

Some forty of the Cuban expedition, who were not captured by the marines last Thursday and Friday, have since then made their escape from Gardiner's Island to the main land. A force of police, accompanied by Marshal Shanahan Barlow, on Saturday, to capture them, but they arrived too late. Those already captured are still at Fort Lafayette.

George Peabody, Esq., arrived in New York on Monday morning from Newport, Rhode Island, and left yesterday for the White Sulphur Springs, Virginia. A part of his time on Monday was spent in selecting out the various securities composing the $1,000,000 donation recently promised by him to the trustees of the Southern Educational Fund, consisting mostly of State and railroad coupon bonds. The package when made up filled a tin box of the size of a small traveling trunk, and a carriage was called into requisition to carry it to its destination.

Rio Janeiro dates of June 23d state that a correspondence of some interest has been going on between Lopez and the Count D'Eu, in which the former demands that the allies prohibit the use of the Paraguayan flag by the native battalions in the allied army. D'Eu had advanced with his army to Berary, about seven miles from Lopez's headquarters.

Prof. Morse, the distinguished telegrapher, snatched a moment from his triumphs for a fall at his residence near Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Saturday evening.

Three gangs of river thieves were arrested in New York Monday night and a large amount of stolen property recovered.

A Santa Fe dispatch says the Democratic Convention, after a stormy session of two days nominated Resente Romero for delegate to Congress.

Track laying on the Leavenworth and Atchison and Northwestern Railroad was commenced on Monday, and will be completed within three weeks. Work was also commenced Monday on the bridge to be built across the Missouri at the mouth of Little McCarthy, who has the contract for building the eastern approaches.

The forty-six persons who arrived at New York on the United States frigate Guerriere on Monday, from Rio Janeiro, are a portion of the colony of Southerners and other Americans who went out to Brazil to establish a Southerner's colony. They are thoroughly disgusted, and in a very destitute condition. Charitable persons will pay their passage to their friends in the United States. They will come home as soon as they can get free passage.

A large grindstone burst at H. Green & Son's spring works, in North Troy, yesterday noon. One large piece went through the south wall of the building, and another piece struck a man named Michael Flinn, fatally injuring him.

Mrs. Emily Fulton, wife of C. C. Fulton, proprietor of the Baltimore *American*, died in Philadelphia, after a short illness, while on a visit to a relative.

The new iron furnace at Carondelet, Mo., belonging to the Kingsling Iron Works, was started Monday morning. Several Novas, and a number of citizens interested in the enterprise. The second furnace belonging to these works will be lighted in about a week. When these two furnaces are in full blast, in addition the company design to erect two others of much larger capacity. They will also put in a large rolling mill and carry on the manufacture of iron on a very extensive scale. Ground was also broken on Monday for the first class furnaces by the St. Louis Iron Company, of which Mr. Gordon, recently of Pittsburgh, is President.

The following committee of ten have been appointed, in St. Louis, by Chauncey J. Filley, in pursuance of the resolution of the New Orleans Commercial Convention, of which Mr. Filley was President, to arrange for holding a Mississippi Valley Commercial Convention: A. H. Sanders, of Davenport; James Renwick, Maysville, Kentucky; John A. Wakefield, Memphis; James Buford, Mayor of Rock Island; R. T. Lower, of Keokuk; Andrew J. Wilkinson, Mayor of Keokuk; William Patterson, of Keokuk; A. Chambers of Muscatine; Commodore Vandyser, of Dubuque, and Mayor Bestland, of Lacrosse. The committee are well known and from the lower, middle and upper sections of the valley, and it is thought will take prompt action at which, and the time when, the convention will be held.

The Steamer Bavaria from New York arrived at southampton yesterday.

Mr. E. Turger, a gentleman who did great service in the peace jubilee at Boston, has issued a card to all musical societies and glee clubs throughout the United States, inviting them to send delegates to a Congress to be held in Boston on the 15th of September, the object of which will be to effect a national organization.

The Leavenworth *Evening Call* of last Saturday has a letter from Fort Wallace, in which old Indian ring has transferred its operations from the Indian Bureau to the military. It claims that at the recent letting at the district headquarters at Leavenworth, the contract to supply the Indians of Dakota with beef, Mr. Fenton, the partner of ex Governor Carney, was awarded the contract. The *Call* says that the *Call* claims, Mr. Matthew Ryan, of this city, had a bill in at $2 75, and D. H. Mitchell at $3 29 per hundred, and that Mr. Fenton claims that Mr. Ryan, as an inducement not to take the contract at $2 75, had taken a bill of sale from by Carney, D. H. Mitchell & Co., and was paid $8,000 to secure the same object. Fenton, Carney's partner, of course got the contract. The article excites considerable comment.

Emanuel Knight, and Messrs. Watts & Mair, indicted for perjury, were jointly yesterday in New York before Judge Cardozo.

Mail advices from England give the details of the loss of the British ship Blue Jacket, burned at sea in March last, while on her way from Bombay and Singapore to Liverpool. Nineteen persons on board only eight are known to be saved.

Several parties who were arrested for complicity in the Fourth of July riot at St. Paul, Minnesota, were yesterday held to bail in two thousand dollars each to answer a charge of assault with intent to kill.

After consultation with Marshal Barlow in relation to the prisoners confined in Fort Lafayette, District Attorney Pierrepont visited the fort, and will consult with the Secretary of State, who is now in New York, as to what disposal shall be made of them. They will probably be discharged upon giving assurance of refraining from future violation of the neutrality laws.

John Gwin, Cashier of the United States Express Company, at Cincinnati, died yesterday morning at Florence, Ky.

John Meagher, an express wagon driver in Cincinnati, yesterday morning at daylight, with an axe, struck his wife in the head two or three times, cutting off one ear and fracturing her skull. Supposing he had killed her, he threw her body into the river and drowned himself. Meagher had been married fifteen years. Of late he was very intemperate and fearful of his wife, she will scarcely recover. There are several children in the family.

Monday night, Anthony Girroiski called on a girl in Cincinnati who had disappointed him in a love affair and bade her good-by forever. Yesterday morning he went to Washington Park and shot himself through the head with a pistol, from which he died instantly. He was a barkeeper, and had been in this city four years. Since his love disappointment he has been morose.

A man was drowned opposite Newport, Ky., yesterday. The sail boat in which he was riding capsized.

Ben. Hasway, confectioner at Lawrenceburg, Ind., was drowned in the Ohio river while bathing Monday night.

The Massachusetts State Prohibitory Liquor Law Committee met in Boston yesterday, and after a free expression of opinion voted unanimously to hold a National Temperance Convention in that city on the 17th of August next. The object of this convention will be to decide upon the policy to be adopted in the fall campaign.

The suit of Col. John O'Mahoney against August Belmont and others, for the possession of $20,000 in gold, belonging to the Fenian organization came up again yesterday in the New York Supreme Court, special term, before Judge McCunn. The Court finally made an order directing the payment the money over to Thomas J. Barr, who had been appointed receiver, and a circuit was drawn for the amount. Further proceedings were adjourned to the 27th inst.

Paul Bernon, Achille, Patsy Martin, Frank John, J. Chavanz and Nicholas D. Lasson, charged with being concerned in manufacturing selling and using counterfeit revenue stamps, were brought before Commissioner Shields, of New York, for examination, yesterday. Bernon admitted making the plans and was held in default of ten thousand dollars bail for the action of the Grand Jury. Paley, Frank and Chavanz also waived an examination and were held in default of $5,000 bail for the Grand Jury. Lasson demanded an examination, which resulted in a similar disposition of his case.

John and Thomas Rankin, brothers, had an altercation on Market street, Louisville, last evening, during which John drew a pistol and fired at Thomas, inflicting a slight wound upon him. A fend has existed between them for some time. Both parties have been arrested.

A meeting of the leading wholesale merchants of Boston held last evening at the Board of Trade, for considering the best method of securing a uniformity of freight tariffs from the east. It was agreed to employ agents at New York and Boston, whose duty it shall be to superintend the shipments of all merchandise to Louisville.

James Krippenstapel, a little son of the proprietor of the Louisville *Daily Volksblatt*, while engaged in fishing yesterday from a skiff, accidentally fell overboard and was drowned. His body has not yet been recovered.

President Grant yesterday morning took a stroll along the beach at Long Branch. After breakfast Senator Thomas Murphy sent his team for the President's use, which was accepted and a long drive taken along the sea shore. But very few persons recognized the President, he being alone. In the afternoon an excursion party from Newark called upon him and paid their respects. There are quite a number of visitors at the Branch at present, and extensive preparations are being made for a grand reception to be given on Monday evening next.

General J. M. St. John, late engineer of the Cincinnati and Louisville Railroad, was assaulted and badly beaten yesterday in Louisville by a railroad conductor named Reed, because of some disagreement concerning a contract.

The evidence in the Turner counterfeiting case, taken yesterday, in Macon, Ga., is voluminous and conflicting. Marian Harris, still asserting her innocence, says she got the counterfeits found in her possession from a colored attache of the Treasury Department, named Shinns. The Court reserved its decision until this morning at ten o'clock.

Dartmouth College celebrates its centennial to-day at Hanover, N. H., and the usually quiet village is already crowded to overflowing with Alumni of the institution. Among the distinguished men present, graduates of the College, are Chief Justice Chase, Senator Patterson of New Hampshire; Hon. Jun. Hubbard, of Illinois; Hon. Edward Noyes, of Cincinnati; Hon. Harvey Jewell, of Massachusetts; Judge Cutting, of Maine, Hon. Ira Perly, Chief Justice of New Hampshire; Judge Nelson Brown, of Hamilton College, New York; Gen. Gilman Marston, of New Hampshire; Hon. E. A. Rollins, ex-Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and Albridge A. Field, Esq., assistant United States Attorney for the Southern District. Two hundred graduates are still at Fort Lafayette.

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Three gangs of river thieves were arrested in New York Monday night and a large amount of stolen property recovered.

A Santa Fe dispatch says the Democratic Convention, after a stormy session of two days nominated Resente Romero for delegate to Congress.

Track laying on the Leavenworth and Atchison and Northwestern Railroad was commenced on Monday, and will be completed within three weeks. Work was also commenced Monday on the bridge to be built across the Missouri at the mouth of Little McCarthy, who has the contract for building the eastern approaches.

The forty-six persons who arrived at New York on the United States frigate Guerriere on Monday, from Rio Janeiro, are a portion of the colony of Southerners and other Americans who went out to Brazil to establish a Southerner's colony. They are thoroughly disgusted, and in a very destitute condition. Charitable persons will pay their passage to their friends in the United States. They will come home as soon as they can get free passage.

A large grindstone burst at H. Green & Son's spring works, in North Troy, yesterday noon. One large piece went through the south wall of the building, and another piece struck a man named Michael Flinn, fatally injuring him.

Mrs. Emily Fulton, wife of C. C. Fulton, proprietor of the Baltimore *American*, died in Philadelphia, after a short illness, while on a visit to a relative.

The new iron furnace at Carondelet, Mo., belonging to the Kingsling Iron Works, was started Monday morning. Several Novas, and a number of citizens interested in the enterprise. The second furnace belonging to these works will be lighted in about a week. When these two furnaces are in full blast, in addition the company design to erect two others of much larger capacity. They will also put in a large rolling mill and carry on the manufacture of iron on a very extensive scale. Ground was also broken on Monday for the first class furnaces by the St. Louis Iron Company, of which Mr. Gordon, recently of Pittsburgh, is President.

The following committee of ten have been appointed, in St. Louis, by Chauncey J. Filley, in pursuance of the resolution of the New Orleans Commercial Convention, of which Mr. Filley was President, to arrange for holding a Mississippi Valley Commercial Convention: A. H. Sanders, of Davenport; James Renwick, Maysville, Kentucky; John A. Wakefield, Memphis; James Buford, Mayor of Rock Island; R. T. Lower, of Keokuk; Andrew J. Wilkinson, Mayor of Keokuk; William Patterson, of Keokuk; A. Chambers of Muscatine; Commodore Vandyser, of Dubuque, and Mayor Bestland, of Lacrosse. The committee are well known and from the lower, middle and upper sections of the valley, and it is thought will take prompt action at which, and the time when, the convention will be held.

The Steamer Bavaria from New York arrived at southampton yesterday.

Mr. E. Turger, a gentleman who did great service in the peace jubilee at Boston, has issued a card to all musical societies and glee clubs throughout the United States, inviting them to send delegates to a Congress to be held in Boston on the 15th of September, the object of which will be to effect a national organization.

The Leavenworth *Evening Call* of last Saturday has a letter from Fort Wallace, in which old Indian ring has transferred its operations from the Indian Bureau to the military. It claims that at the recent letting at the district headquarters at Leavenworth, the contract to supply the Indians of Dakota with beef, Mr. Fenton, the partner of ex Governor Carney, was awarded the contract. The *Call* says that the *Call* claims, Mr. Matthew Ryan, of this city, had a bill in at $2 75, and D. H. Mitchell at $3 29 per hundred, and that Fenton claims that Mr. Ryan, as an inducement not to take the contract at $2 75, had taken a bill of sale from by Carney, D. H. Mitchell & Co., and was paid $8,000 to secure the same object. Fenton, Carney's partner, of course got the contract. The article excites considerable comment.

Emanuel Knight, and Messrs. Watts & Mair, indicted for perjury, were jointly yesterday in New York before Judge Cardozo.

Mail advices from England give the details of the loss of the British ship Blue Jacket, burned at sea in March last, while on her way from Bombay and Singapore to Liverpool. Nineteen persons on board only eight are known to be saved.

Several parties who were arrested for complicity in the Fourth of July riot at St. Paul, Minnesota, were yesterday held to bail in two thousand dollars each to answer a charge of assault with intent to kill.

After consultation with Marshal Barlow in relation to the prisoners confined in Fort Lafayette, District Attorney Pierrepont visited the fort, and will consult with the Secretary of State, who is now in New York, as to what disposal shall be made of them. They will probably be discharged upon giving assurance of refraining from future violation of the neutrality laws.

John Gwin, Cashier of the United States Express Company, at Cincinnati, died yesterday morning at Florence, Ky.

John Meagher, an express wagon driver in Cincinnati, yesterday morning at daylight, with an axe, struck his wife in the head two or three times, cutting off one ear and fracturing her skull. Supposing he had killed her, he threw her body into the river and drowned himself. Meagher had been married fifteen years. Of late he was very intemperate and fearful of his wife, she will scarcely recover. There are several children in the family.

Monday night, Anthony Girroiski called on a girl in Cincinnati who had disappointed him in a love affair and bade her good-by forever. Yesterday morning he went to Washington Park and shot himself through the head with a pistol, from which he died instantly. He was a barkeeper, and had been in this city four years. Since his love disappointment he has been morose.

A man was drowned opposite Newport, Ky., yesterday. The sail boat in which he was riding capsized.

Ben. Hasway, confectioner at Lawrenceburg, Ind., was drowned in the Ohio river while bathing Monday night.

The Massachusetts State Prohibitory Liquor Law Committee met in Boston yesterday, and after a free expression of opinion voted unanimously to hold a National Temperance Convention in that city on the 17th of August next. The object of this convention will be to decide upon the policy to be adopted in the fall campaign.

The suit of Col. John O'Mahoney against August Belmont and others, for the possession of $20,000 in gold, belonging to the Fenian organization came up again yesterday in the New York Supreme Court, special term, before Judge McCunn. The Court finally made an order directing the payment the money over to Thomas J. Barr, who had been appointed receiver, and a circuit was drawn for the amount. Further proceedings were adjourned to the 27th inst.

Paul Bernon, Achille, Patsy Martin, Frank John, J. Chavanz and Nicholas D. Lasson, charged with being concerned in manufacturing selling and using counterfeit revenue stamps, were brought before Commissioner Shields, of New York, for examination, yesterday. Bernon admitted making the plans and was held in default of ten thousand dollars bail for the action of the Grand Jury. Paley, Frank and Chavanz also waived an examination and were held in default of $5,000 bail for the Grand Jury. Lasson demanded an examination, which resulted in a similar disposition of his case.

John and Thomas Rankin, brothers, had an altercation on Market street, Louisville, last evening, during which John drew a pistol and fired at Thomas, inflicting a slight wound upon him. A fend has existed between them for some time. Both parties have been arrested.

A meeting of the leading wholesale merchants of Boston held last evening at the Board of Trade, for considering the best method of securing a uniformity of freight tariffs from the east. It was agreed to employ agents at New York and Boston, whose duty it shall be to superintend the shipments of all merchandise to Louisville.

James Krippenstapel, a little son of the proprietor of the Louisville *Daily Volksblatt*, while engaged in fishing yesterday from a skiff, accidentally fell overboard and was drowned. His body has not yet been recovered.

President Grant yesterday morning took a stroll along the beach at Long Branch. After breakfast Senator Thomas Murphy sent his team for the President's use, which was accepted and a long drive taken along the sea shore. But very few persons recognized the President, he being alone. In the afternoon an excursion party from Newark called upon him and paid their respects. There are quite a number of visitors at the Branch at present, and extensive preparations are being made for a grand reception to be given on Monday evening next.

General J. M. St. John, late engineer of the Cincinnati and Louisville Railroad, was assaulted and badly beaten yesterday in Louisville by a railroad conductor named Reed, because of some disagreement concerning a contract.

The evidence in the Turner counterfeiting case, taken yesterday, in Macon, Ga., is voluminous and conflicting. Marian Harris, still asserting her innocence, says she got the counterfeits found in her possession from a colored attache of the Treasury Department, named Shinns. The Court reserved its decision until this morning at ten o'clock.

Dartmouth College celebrates its centennial to-day at Hanover, N. H., and the usually quiet village is already crowded to overflowing with Alumni of the institution. Among the distinguished men present, graduates of the College, are Chief Justice Chase, Senator Patterson of New Hampshire; Hon. Jun. Hubbard, of Illinois; Hon. Edward Noyes, of Cincinnati; Hon. Harvey Jewell, of Massachusetts; Judge Cutting, of Maine, Hon. Ira Perly, Chief Justice of New Hampshire; Judge Nelson Brown, of Hamilton College, New York; Gen. Gilman Marston, of New Hampshire; Hon. E. A. Rollins, ex-Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and Albridge A. Field, Esq., assistant United States Attorney for the Southern District. Two hundred graduates are still at Fort Lafayette.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Arrival of the Harvard Crew—Race Fixed for 31st inst.—The "Times" on the

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1869.

EXCURSION parties over the Pacific Railroad to San Francisco, with the view of establishing more intimate trade relations, and cultivating a better acquaintance in every respect, are the order of the day. Has not Pittsburgh no interest in this sort of thing, and shall she not "make an effort" in common with other cities facing westward?

PHILADELPHIA is moving for a grand national jubilee, on the centennial anniversary of American independence on the Fourth of July, 1876. That city is certainly the most proper one for a national celebration befitting the occasion. It is seven years off, but the fact that people are already casting about for the proper means to honor it, indicates that the demonstration will be the most magnificent one history records. The American eagle will plume himself for fresh flights, and the avalanche of oratory that will descend upon the people, seven years hence, makes one nervous in anticipation.

THE Richmond *Enquirer*, which ought to be high authority, repudiates the idea that the result of the Virginia election is a Democratic victory. It says: "The Democratic papers at the North have committed a very grave error in ascribing this "great victory to the Virginia Democracy.' "*There has been no such party in this State "for eight years, and its very bones have rotted, and now crumble at the touch.* No restorative process could bring that party "to life, and its ashes lie mingled with, and "undistinguished from, that of the Whig "party." The old hacks in Pennsylvania, who are endeavoring to put new life into the rotted bones of the party, are not expected to circulate the *Enquirer* as a campaign paper.

WHY cannot the gentlemen who are very properly solicitous that Pittsburgh should have a public park, put their plans in an authoritative shape, so that the newspapers may have a substantial basis for the discussion of the subject. It has now passed the first stage of controversy, for the necessity of a park is almost universally admitted. Next come the ways and means of securing it. This is what we want to get at. Let the public have the benefit of the investigations that have been made—the plans, location and probable cost. Then if Councils fix a day to take a vote on the question of Park or no Park, the whole subject will come before our citizens in a tangible way. The necessity of the improvement is conceded; its advantages are palpable and well understood, and what is now wanted is to know what we are to do, and what is expected of us. If there is to be action this fall there is no time to be lost. The vote should be taken either before or after the October election, so that the question may not be complicated with politics or parties.

THE SUNDAY LIBRARY QUESTION.

Since the appearance of several articles in the columns of the COMMERCIAL on this subject, and especially since the publication of the thoughtful sermon of Rev. Mr. LOCKE, we are glad to note such an awakened interest in the question of a Sunday Library, that promises to result in something like a practical effort to test the feasibility of its establishment. The project receives the hearty indorsement of the secular press, and in part, at least, the indorsement of the religious press. Some of our best and wisest citizens are also committed to the movement, and we hear with pleasure that the whole matter is likely soon to come before the Mercantile Library Association.

Other cities are also moving in this much needed reform. Milwaukee has already adopted it, and New York and Boston would have done so long since but for some technical barriers in the several bequests made to their library funds. Happily for us, no such difficulties are in our way, and if it were thought proper to do so, on next Sunday Pittsburgh could open her libraries to scores of young men who would gladly avail themselves of the pleasant rooms thus offered, and of the fine selection of books and papers thus placed in their hands.

We are in favor of immediate action, and under proper restrictions, that should preserve intact the sanctity of the Sabbath; we would have the present library rooms thrown open to the public on Sunday afternoons. But while the new hall of the Library Association is in process of construction we take occasion to offer one or two suggestions. Whether or not public opinion in Pittsburgh is now quite ready for the movement, makes no difference. It will be ready for it, and the reform is certain to become a veritable fact. Let the Building Committee make a wise and ample provision for the coming event. If a separate and distinct room from that to be used by the Association in the keeping and in the distribution of its books should be thought necessary for the purposes of a Sunday Library—an opinion in which we do not concur—we feel ourselves warranted in saying that there are men of wealth among us who would be glad to adorn a Sunday reading room, that should be free to all, not only with the finest literature, but with globes, and maps, and pictures, and statuary. If the committee will only provide the apartments, or better still, if the committee will only agree to throw open their own apartments on that day, we think they may safely rely upon the generosity of wealthy citizens to furnish those apartments in every way worthy of the great enterprise.

This is our cherished idea of a Sunday library,—a place that shall be attractive to all, to the thoughtful and the studious, and to those who may be less so; a place whose general surroundings should be elevating and refining, developing the natural goodness of the heart by what the eye might see, and repressing its native badness by what it should learn from proper association. We believe more in the aesthetics of religion than we do in its asceticism. One of the most successful teachers are those who speak from the Beatitudes rather than from Sinai; and if one must needs go to Sinai, the route is quite as near, and the danger of losing the way not half so great by way of the Beatitudes as through the wilderness. We have an ambition that Pittsburgh should inaugurate a Sunday library such as we have here given in outline. Its successful organizer will deserve well of the humane and the good, and what he thus deserves shall be richly bestowed.

NAPOLEON'S NEW MINISTRY.

The new French Ministry was announced by an imperial decree on Saturday last. This is believed to be the first move to substitute for the "personal" government of NAPOLEON that of a ministry responsible to the representatives of the people; and if *so*, it proves that the Emperor accepts the result of the late elections as it has been understood by the friends as well as the opponents of his dynasty. The names of but few of the new Ministers are familiar to American readers. Prince DE LA TOUR D'AUVERGNE, Minister of Foreign Affairs, is a representative of the ancient nobility of France; many of the members of his family have been famous as statesmen and soldiers, and the entire line has held a prominent place in France for nearly a thousand years. In 1852, he promptly gave in his adhesion to the results of the *coup d'etat;* he immediately entered the diplomatic service, and since 1863 has been NAPOLEON'S ambassador in London. Marshal NEIL, the Minister of War, is a name more familiar to Americans, as that of a soldier distinguished in Algiers, the Crimea and Italy. He is an eminent debater in the French Senate and has written a history of the siege of Sebastopol. M. MAGNE, the Minister of Finance, a position requiring the highest order of ability, is a self made man being of what is termed an "obscure" family. He was Minister of Public Works, in France for three years from 1851, and from 1854 to 1860 held the portfolio of Finance. He originated and conducted most of NAPOLEON'S great loans, and is recognized as a man of practical abilities and high integrity. He has had much to do with the development of the French railroad system. ROUHER, the Minister of the Interior, though not prominent, has been for some time distinguished as one of the most influential advisers of the Emperor. He has held the position to which he is assigned in the new cast of the Cabinet since last spring. DUVERGIER, the Minister of Justice, is one of the most celebrated lawyers of Paris. He has written the most notable works on law since the empire was inaugurated, and has been great authority with NAPOLEON. Among his best known works may be mentioned "A Collection of the Institutions, Charters and Laws of Europe and the two Americas." LEROUX, Minister of Commerce, although a warm friend of the Empire, is said to lean to broad and liberal views of administration, while BOREAU, Minister of Public Instruction, is notorious for his independent ideas, and his past connection with the Democratic party. He is the author of an important work entitled "The Theory of Civil Proceedings." LAURAT, named as the Minister President of the Council, or the head of the Cabinet, is an able and persevering French politician and statesman, although an Italian by birth. He has had both military and civil experience, and is a favorite contributor to the columns of the *Revue des Deux Mondes.* Of the Ministers of Public Works and Marine, M. GESSIER and Admiral DE GENOUILLY, but little is known. The latter, however, has paid much attention to the development of the powerful French iron clad fleet.

OTHER THOUGHTS ON THE CHINESE QUESTION.

The fact that Senator CASSERLY, and other leading and influential Democrats of California, have assumed a position of antagonism to Chinese emigration, and that in their view they are supported by the Democratic party of the Pacific States, attracts attention to the manner in which the Republicans of that section propose to deal with the question. We presume it is not overstating the fact when we say that a majority of the workingmen on our western coast, of both parties, regard the proposed flood of Chinese emigration with jealousy, and will oppose all measures fostering it, unless the political inequality of the Chinese and their devotion to menial employments and unskilled labor, is accepted as their future condition in this country. We have no fears but that this prejudice will be overcome, but nevertheless it is now the controlling sentiment on the Pacific coast. The skilled mechanic dreads the competition of the imitative, frugal and economical Chinese, for the reason that it presages a cutting down of wages, and this opposition is by no means unnatural; but when the fact begins to be understood that the great bulk of Chinese emigration passing through the Golden Gates, will find a much more extended outlet than the narrow strip on the Pacific now in process of development, we think the local animosities to the Chinese prevalent in California will rapidly abate. The Chinese, in fact, are not wanted for California, and the concerted measure looking to increased emigration contemplate their use on cotton, rice and sugar plantations of the Southern States, in the lower grades of employment, now almost solely in the hands of the negro.

Senator COLE, of California, Mr. CASSERLY'S Republican associate in the Senate, we are glad to see, in his treatment of this question, rises above the local prejudices of his section as well as the narrow views put forth by Senator CASSERLY. In a late published letter to his constituents, Mr. COLE speaks appreciatingly of the benefits California has realized from Chinese emigration, and says the State would have lacked many of the elements of material prosperity it now possesses, but for them. No one can point to harm they have done to offset the good they have accomplished. Nor does Senator COLE base fears of his State becoming overrun by them, and advances the somewhat novel idea that Mexico may owe her future prosperity and greatness to Chinese industry and perseverance. On this point we quote from his letter:

"I have no fears of the State becoming overrun by them. The distance across the Pacific is too great and the outlet at this side too extensive. They will be apt to find their way into Mexico, and there, in my judgment, be the proper home for this class of population, and they will find it in due season. They possess all the virtues which the Mexicans lack. Their habits of labor and thrift would convert the fertile wastes of that country into gardens. The Mexicans will not work; the Chinese will not be idle. They are as impossible to pauperize as possible. The would keep that country forever poor, the other speedily one of the richest countries in the world, and she has not to go beyond her own limits for the material which depends upon the intelligence and go-ahead races for its prosperity. China, on the other hand, is one of the richest countries in the world, and she has been made so by the industry of her people. Of these people she spare enough to regenerate Mexico, and not miss them. A small per centage of the native of China, transferred to Mexico, would infuse a new life into that country. Of the two civilizations judged by *every test, there can be no doubt as to which is that found in the land of the Montezumas.*

We think this is true; but there are other fields that will claim their needed supply of Chinese labor before the stream is turned towards Mexico. California will be nothing more than the outlet upon this broad continent for the pent up populations of China and Japan—a way station to the Mississippi Valley or to the arid plains of Utah, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico, which can be made to blossom with the products of the earth, under the Chinese system of irrigation. The Chinese to a man almost, are skilled in the production of some articles of great importance to us, which we cannot produce without them, but which can be produced by them probably as well in our country as they can in their own. This skill, when exercised upon our own soil, and in our own shops becomes American, and we reap the advantage. Those who oppose the introduction of the Chinese because of the cheapness of their labor forget the old principle, that this very cheapness will secure compensating advantages to the American mechanic, whose animosity to Chinese competition is being stimulated by our Democratic demagogues.

As to the effects of a Chinese exodus on our political system we have never had any disquietude. It will possibly excite controversy, and induce many ingenious attempts to make a crop of political capital, but we have no idea that it will assume anything like the proportions of the trouble in determining the status of our African man and brother. Senator COLE, in the letter from which we have quoted, has this to say on this point of the subject:

"I can remember no country that has not been benefited by legitimate immigration. Our own is a conspicuous example of this. In some cases we could have desired a better class of immigration, but we have rapidly risen, and the general result has been equally advantageous. The character of the future independent of each, depends much upon the country and climate in which they are thrown, and the descendants of the Chinese, should their descendants grow up in this country, may conform closely to our habits of thinking and acting. Such, at all events, has been the case with every other race that has come to this country. If, in that event, they should claim and be permitted to exercise the privilege of citizenship, no evil can come of it. There is not, as I can discover, the least likelihood that the native born Chinaman will ever exercise or claim any such privilege. He will never become an element in our politics, for the two distinct reasons—that he could not if he would, and he would not if he could."

This is hardly the way of treating the question. It is no escape from the dilemma, if any such exists, to say that the native born Chinese will never be likely to exercise or claim any of the privileges of citizenship, which we take to mean voting for the candidates conventions give them, or holding office when they can get it. The Chinese are a superior race to the African, and we do not see why it is not probable that the former, in due course of time will emulate the example of the latter who closely follow, and probably exaggerate the demand of the white man for political excitement. The true remedy for any evil influence on our political system apprehended from the Chinese, supposing they come over to this country, by the hundred thousand or million, we think will be found to lie in the possibilities of State legislation on the suffrage question under the Fifteenth Amendment, now pending before the States for ratification. Under that amendment, while a common rule of suffrage is laid down for the whole Union, in the matter of race and nativity, yet it is left to the States to introduce an educational test if they deem it expedient to do so. And it is not a violent presumption by any means that the inpouring of the Chinese will hasten the adoption of the educational test. The Irishman for instance, who now thinks that every male has "an inalienable right" to vote, without reference to the state of his intelligence, would probably support the exaction from the Chinese voter of a knowledge of the English language, and of the principles of this Government, and this might furnish the first step towards a formal recognition of the same principle of general education, as applicable to all. We would much rather trust the Fifteenth amendment, and the remedies left by it to the several States, to counteract the evil effects of Chinese emigration, than to the possibility suggested by Senator COLE, that the Chinaman will consent to live, prosper, grow rich and die in a state of absolute indifference as to the civil government over him.

PITTSBURGH IN 1795.

An Interesting Historical Map.

We have received a photograph copy of a drawing of Pittsburgh, as it appeared in 1795, which is of the most interesting and instructive character. The drawing was made by A. G. Hahmann, Civil Engineer and Geologist, No. 150 Smithfield street, and the photographs are by C. T. Webber, Sixth street. The picture is about twelve by sixteen inches, and is accompanied by numerous historical references.

The Pittsburgh of 1795, as shown on this map, extends from the Point to Grant street on the southeast, and to Eleventh (or Canal) street on the northeast. In the Monongahela, in front of the town, is shown the celebrated "Brick-wheat bar," some enterprising farmer having raised a crop of buckwheat on the island in the year 1795. The sand-bar extended from a little above the Point to Canal street, and the brick-wheat patch extended from opposite Short street to about midway between Market and Wood streets. Tails is the only peculiarity noticeable in connection with the Monongahela. The Allegheny exhibits what we take to be Smoky Island, upon which one J. Lichtenberger then had his residence. This island is still remembered by our older residents, who were familiar with it in their youth, and noted its gradual disappearance before the wasting floods. The only points shown on the Allegheny side are the residence of James Robinson, father of the late Gen. Wm. Robinson, and the "Franklin road," which runs almost due north from the river, opposite the mouth of St. Clair street, and perhaps passed along or near where Federal street was afterwards laid out. The residence of Mr. Robinson and that of Mr. Lichtenberger were the only two within the compass of the map at that day. Mr. Robinson is said to have been the first house built on that side of the river. Of course we look in vain for bridges over the rivers

We will now take a hasty glance at the village of Pittsburgh, as it appeared seventy-four years ago. At the Point is shown Fort Duquesne, built in 1754, by Colonel Contrecoeur, and destroyed in 1758. Its remains were not all removed until the erection of the Duquesne Freight Depot, by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, some twelve or fourteen years ago. The next prominent object is Fort Pitt, built in the summer of 1759 by General Stanwix. The various portions of the fort are shown in detail. Old Fort Pitt, a small work thrown up the previous year (1758), for the reception of some two hundred men, is also shown. It was located on the Monongahela, at the mouth of West street. Still another military work is shown—Fort Fayette, commanded by Colonel W. Butler, in 1795. This was located on Hand street, and occupied the depth of the block between Hand street and the alley above. It stood immediately over Penn street, east of Hand, the ground extending to the Allegheny river, where there was a United States wharf.

The military points are given with considerable care, and no doubt with historical accuracy. Among the references are the following: "This draught of Fort Duquesne, the first Fort Pitt, and Fort Pitt, was made by R. Ratzer, in 1761, afterwards given to George III., and George IV. presented to the British Museum. A copy was made in 1858, by W. Osman, for Hon. R. Biddle, of Pittsburgh." There is also a beautiful photographic sketch of the "old redoubt," accompanied by this explanation: "Sketch of the brick redoubt built near Fort Pitt, 1764, by Col. Bouquet, and of the addition made to it by Turnbull, Marmie & Co., in 1785, after the town of Pittsburgh was surveyed and laid out by order of Tench Francis, Esq., Attorney for John Penn, Jr., and John Penn, May 31, 1784, by George Woods."

At the mouth of Redoubt alley, on the Monongahela river, is marked the spot where Col. Grant built a redoubt, in 1765, prior to the Revolution. A log addition was made to it, and it was converted into a very comfortable dwelling. John Ye ille occupied it after the Whisky Insurrection, and until he bought the house at the corner of Ferry and Water streets, as shown on the map.

The residences of the prominent citizens of that day are pointed out, and among them are the following officers of the Revolutionary army: Adamson Tannehill, John Neville, Isaac Craig, Ab. Kirkpatrick, James O'Hara, Gen. John Wilkins, Major John Irvin, and John Gibson (the bearer of Logan's speech to Lord Dunmore.) There are other names mentioned, and the locations of their residences given, which greatly add to the interest of the sketch.

The ponds form an interesting feature in the plot of the town. The largest is Hogg's Pond, which extended from Fourth street between Wood and Smithfield, northeast wardly, to Sixth, pointing out at Grant street. This pond had its southwestern terminus on Fourth near where the foundation is now being laid for the Dollar Savings Bank, which is shown by the great depth of sandy loam now to be seen there. The COMMERCIAL building also stands on a portion of this pond formerly covered by this swamp. It had an outlet into the Monongahela river near the mouth of Wood street. Another pond, much smaller extended along Liberty street from Fourth to Fifth with an outlet to the Monongahela river below Redoubt alley.

There are but three roads marked as leading out of the city—the Braddock's Field Road, striking eastwardly from the intersection of Fourth and Grant streets; the Greensburg Road, running northwardly from the mouth of Smithfield street, at Liberty, and a road continuing from the head of Virgin alley, above Grant street.

The map, or sketch, is one which will interest every Pittsburgher, and although we have glanced at its principal features, we have by no means exhausted its fund of information. Copies are for sale at No. 128 Smithfield street.

THE Chicago excursionists having been entertained in San Francisco "with more than princely munificence and hospitality," in fact "perfectly overwhelmed, deluged with attentions," we are assured in a dispatch from Mr. J. H. Bowen, the historian of the excursion, that "a grave and serious question has arisen, which puzzles and distracts the boldest and wisest among us, viz: How can such kindness and magnificence of entertainment be reciprocated by Chicago, when the Californians return the visit, as they contemplate shortly doing? It is proposed to blow up the Court House or fire an elevator. Nothing else will out-rival what we have seen and received." Great as is the embarrassment, we have perfect confidence that Chicago will prove equal to the occasion. The dispatch adds: "The ceremony of the marriage of Illinois and California took place, Gen. Grd standing godfather in behalf of Uncle Sam, the Rev. Dr. Cox, formerly of Chicago Wabash Avenue Church, giving the bride away, and pronouncing the benediction, 'Whom God hath joined together let no man put asunder.'"

THE *Churchman* sensibly discourages the custom of tedious college commencement exercises. The strongest point in the article is in these words: "Men in active life, and with the cultures of matured years, undoubtedly feel it a bore to sit for several hours of a hot day listening to the crude utterances of young men just emerging from their teens. Beloit College, Wisconsin, improves on this usual routine at its commencement this week. The graduates are allowed to make what display of learning and eloquence they are able in five minutes apiece, and the rest of the time is filled by more interesting exercises by practiced speakers. There is a good deal of fuss and flummery perpetrated by schools of a lower grade, not excepting the common schools, which, for the good of scholars, might be omitted. It is pleasant to know that practices which have little to recommend them, except that they are old, are being abolished under a better appreciation of what the cause of education requires.

EARL GRAY lately contrasted free and State religion by saying: "If one looked to America he could not doubt for a moment the advantages of State provision for the support of religious education"? "In America," said his lordship, "while the wants of the rich had been met, those of the poor and indifferent were left unprovided for;" and "it was impossible to read the accounts in the American newspapers of the manner in which public worship was conducted in that country without observing that the dependence of the clergy upon the people was the most lamentable effect upon the people generally." And he continued to vendilate his ideas by declaring that "the services of the church were made as attractive as possible in America, and the pulpits were degraded into places in which was carried on mere party warfare"?

IN England a new agitation is assuming considerable proportions. It is against the present style of trowsers, and in favor of the substitution of Knickerbockers, or some such easy and sensible affair. It seems that the Prince of Wales advocates the old style of knee-breeches, since, as the *Daily Telegraph* states, the costume decided upon for gentlemen at a ball to be given by him and the Princess, is a blue dress coat with gilt buttons, black breeches, and white waistcoat. Persons who have ever worn "shorts" need not be informed how infinitely more comfortable they are, in every respect, than the "abominable trowsers." The question is, who will have the courage to resist the tyranny of custom and raise the standard of revolt?

THEY have a jewel of a coroner up in Pike county, Pennsylvania. He is a man of few words and prompt action, and does not leave a jury even the shadow of a doubt as to what is required of them. In charging the jury empanneled to investigate the killing of nine persons at Mast Hope, on the Erie railroad, he made the following speech:

"GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: You are called here to-day on a case of more than common importance. It is hardly necessary for me to learn how these persons came to death. The blood of Pike county demands it; the commonwealth of Pennsylvania demands it; and we will have it!"

SAYS an American tourist abroad: "The consumption of beer in Munich is astounding. Every man, woman and child in the city drinks, on an average, a gallon a day. Even the babies have their bottles filled with beer, instead of milk, as with us. Every body drinks beer, and it is the common beverage of all classes. The Bavarian government derives a large revenue from the duties on beer, which is the only intoxicating drink of the people. The beer is the universal drink, given to the women, and to children from their earliest infancy almost, and drunkenness consequently is of rare occurrence."

IN New York the cheapness of marketing is only explained by the dullness of business generally. You can buy new potatoes from the country wagons at 50 cents per bushel and cabbage at $4 per hundred. New corn is just coming in, and brings $1 25 per hundred ears. Melons from Florida have been among our delicacies, and as the large hotels must have them they bring a good price. Enormous ones, packed three in a crate, sell at $1 apiece. Everything in the way of food is cheap, except meat, the best cuts of beef being 35 cents per pound. New York markets put the entire continent under contribution.

THE POWELL EXPEDITION.

Embarkation of the Expedition on Green River—Two Weeks Journey Down that River.—Running the Rapids—The Scenery.

The Chicago *Tribune*, of Monday, publishes a letter from Prof. Powell, of the Colorado Exploring Expedition, dated as late as June 7th. He had not entered the Colorado, but was engaged in exploring Green river. He had reached at the date of his letter a point to which he had penetrated last year, but was about to enter upon unknown territory—of course he had not reached the rapids and canyons of which such wonderful stories are related. We give extracts from his letter, indicating the character of the scenery, promising that on the 24th of May he started from Green River City. The rations, instruments, &c., were so divided among the boats as to have a fair proportion of the several articles on each. This precaution was taken that they might not be seriously crippled by the loss of a boat.

FINDING A CACHE.

On the 26th we ran down to a point about two miles from the mouth of Henry's Fork, where a *cache* of rations and instruments had been made last spring. When we landed it was cold and stormy, a bleak wind blowing from the northeast. The mountains, bald and bare, under an overhanging rock near the river, where it was safe from the elements and wild beasts, but not safe from man; and as we had feared that a party of Indians had crossed Green river at for several weeks, we had some anxiety for its safety. That was soon allayed; it was all right, and chronometer wheels were not taken for the mountaineers. Boxes were broken for beads, and sextant thrown into the river for "bad medicine," as had been prophesied. Taking up our *cache* the next day we went down to the foot of the mountain and made this camp.

EXPERIENCE WITH CANON RAPIDS.

On the first of June we started down through what we called Red Canon, and soon came to rapids, which were made dangerous by huge rocks lying in the channel. So we ran ashore and let our boats down with lines. In the afternoon we came to more dangerous rapids and stopped to examine them, and found that we had to let down with lines and were on the wrong side of the river, but must first cross. So very cautiously in such a current, with dangerous rocks below and rapids above. First I sent the pioneer boat, "Emma Dean" over to unload on the opposite bank; then she returned to get another load, and, running back and forth, she soon had nearly half the freight over. Then one of the large boats was manned and taken across, but carried down almost to the rocks, in spite of hard rowing. The other boats soon followed, and we went that day for the night. At the foot of the cliff on this side, there was a long slope covered with pines. Under these pines we made our beds, and soon after sunset were seeking rest and sleep. The cliffs on either side were of rich, red sandstone, and stretched up toward the heavens two thousand five hundred feet. On this side, the long pine-clad slope was surmounted by a perpendicular cliff with pines on its summit. The cliff on the other side was bare rock from the water's edge up two thousand feet, and then sloped back, giving a footing for pines and cedars. As twilight deepened the rocks grew dark and sombre. The threatening roar of the waters was loud and constant.

AN EXCITING RIDE.

The day following we had an exciting ride. The river glided and rolled down the canon at a wonderful rate. No rocks in the way to stop us, we made almost railroad speed. Here and there the river would crowd into a narrow gorge, the rocks at the side rolling it to the center in great waves, and the boats would go leaping and bounding over these like things of life. They reminded me of scenes I had witnessed in Middle Park. Herds of startled deer bounded through forests beset with fallen timber. I mentioned the resemblance to some of the landscapes we were striking as it then seemed to be a common expression. "See the black-tailed jumping the logs." Sometimes these waves would break and their crests curl over like boats, which necessitated much bailing, and sometimes we had to stop for that purpose. It was thought by members of the party that at some points we ran at the rate of a mile per minute.

I estimated that we ran twelve miles in one hour, stoppages included. The distance was not thought to be much more by others of the party. Last spring, I had a conversation with an old Indian who told me many of the ins and outs in making the attempt to run this canon in a canoe with his wife and little boy. "The rocks," he said, holding his hands above his head, his eyes wide open, and looking between them to the heavens, "the rocks h-s-s-p—h-s-s-p high. The water goes hoo-woogh, hoo-woogh, hoo-woogh, hoo-woogh (the last sound dying away). Water ketch him! No see em Ingin any more! No see em squaw any more! No see em papoose any more!" Those who have seen these wild Indian ponies tear aimlessly before and behind, and "buck," as it is called in the vernacular, will appreciate his description.

At last, turning a point we came to calm water, but with a threatening roar in the distance. Immediately surrounding this roar, we came to falls and tied up just above them on the left bank. Here we had to make a portage. We unloaded the boats, then fastening a line to the bow and another to the stern (I should have said that I had a line to the edge of the falls. The stern line was taken below the falls and made fast, the bow line was taken by five or six men and the boat was let down as long as they could hold it, then letting go, the boat ran down and was caught by the other men. Getting one boat over that night we rested in camp, the portage of the first among the rocks, packed the cargoes to a point below the falls, ran over the remaining boats, and were ready to start before noon.

ASHLEY'S WARNING.

On a rock, by which our trail ran, was written "Ashley, 1825." The name of the stream was obscure—some thinking it was 1825, others, 1855. I had been told by old mountaineers of a party of men starting down the river, and Ashley was mentioned as one; and when he runs that the boat was swamped, and some of the party drowned in the canon below. The rock "Ashley" was to us, and we took it to be a solve on great caution. "Ashley Falls" is the name given to the entrance to a canon where the river is very narrow here; the right Wall vertical; the left towering to a great height, but a vast pile of fallen rocks between it and the river and some of the rocks, broken from the ledge, have rolled out into the channel and caused the fall. One rock "as large as a barn," stands in the middle of the stream, and the water breaks to either side. (Now, barns are of two sizes, large and small; take your choice.) The fall is about ten or twelve feet, and then is broken by rocks into a rapid below.

FLAMING GORGE.

At a distance of from one to twenty miles from this point a brilliant red gorge is seen, the red being surrounded by broad bands of mottled buff and gray at the summit of the cliffs, and curving down to the water's edge on the nearer slope of the mountain. This is where the river enters the mountain range,—the head of the first canon we are to explore, or, rather, an introductory canon to a series made by the river through the range. We have named it Flaming Gorge. The cliffs or walls we have found to be twelve hundred feet high. You must not think of a mountain range as a line of peaks standing up out of the plains, but as a broad platform, hilly or sixty miles wide, from which mountains have been carved by the waters. You must conceive, too, that this plateau has been cut up by gulches, valleys and canons in all conceivable directions, and that beautiful valleys are scattered about at varying altitudes. A mountain range is a mountain region, not a line of mountains, though such a region is much greater in length than width in most cases. This first series of canons we are about to explore is a river channel cut through such a range of mountains. The Uintah Mountains here have an easterly and westerly direction. The canon cuts nearly half way across the range, then turns to the east and runs along for several miles, nearly directly in the axis, keeping this direction more than fifty miles, and then turns to the southwest and cuts diagonally through the southern half of the range. This much we know before entering the canon, as we made a partial exploration of the region last fall, and climbed many of its peaks, and in a few places reached the river walls and looked over precipices of many hundred feet to the water below. Now and then the walls are broken down by lateral canons, the channels of little streams entering the river.

THE ENTRANCE TO A NEW FIELD OF EXPLORATION.

Our next day's journey was to the head of the canon, made by the river where it turns to the southwest and cuts through the southern half of the range. This morning I climbed to the summit of the cliff on the left in one hour and thirteen minutes, and found it above camp two thousand and eighty-six feet. The rocks are split in fissures deep and narrow, sometimes a hundred feet to the bottom. A grove of lofty pines find root in fissures that are filled with loose earth and decayed vegetation. On a rock I found a pool of rain-water, caught from yesterday's shower. After a good drink, I walked out to the brink of the cliff and looked down into the waters below. I can do this now; but it has taken a great nerve of mountain climbing to school my nerves to the state when I can sit with my feet over the brink and calmly look at the waters below. And yet I cannot look on quietly and see another do the same. I must either beg him to come away, or turn my back and leave.

The canon walls are buttressed on a grand scale, and deep alcoves are cut out; ragged crags crown the cliffs, and there is the river trail below. While I write, I am sitting on the same rock where I sat last spring, with Mrs. Powell, looking down into this canon. When I came down at noon, the sun shone in splendor on its vermillion walls shaded into green and gray when the rocks are lichened over. The river fills the channel from wall to wall. The canon opened like a beautiful portal to a region of glory. Now, as I write, the sun is going down and the shadows are setting in the canon. The vermillion gleams and rosy hues, the green and gray tints are changing to sombre brown above, and black shadows below. Now 'tis a grand portal to a region of gloom.

And that is the gateway through which we enter on our voyage of exploration to-morrow —and what shall we find?

J. W. POWELL.

IN South Carolina, as nearly everywhere else, there is a great deal of discussion upon the matter of introducing laborers from China, to take the place of the negroes, or rather to make up the deficiency of negro labor. The tendency of public opinion is decidedly toward bringing in the Chinese. As citizens the Chinese laborers—not the coolies—will be preferable to the negro. A few individuals have determined the question for themselves. Mr. John Townsent, a wealthy planter on Edisto Island, has taken steps to get Chinese to cultivate his sea-island lands next year. His plan is to introduce twenty or thirty at a time, beginning this summer, until he gets as many as he will need, thus having a chance to train them in detail. It is generally believed that the low country—the sea-island and rice regions—will offer more inducement for the new labor than the middle and up country. But once introduced, if they are nearly all that they are represented to be, they will soon be found available in all parts. A Chinaman has been in Columbia over ten years in Columbia avers that one of his countrymen will do as much work as two of the negroes. This man has married here, and is known as one of the best florists in the city. He is a model of a laborer in his sphere.

A RICHMOND correspondent of the New York *Times* contends that the result of the Virginia election was a moral triumph of Republican principles, and that Governor Walker will stand firm on the Republican platform. He says: "But you very plainly see that while Republican principles have had a grand moral triumph in Virginia, the real battle of parties has yet to be fought on the most important battle ground of the South. And I pray that the Northern Republicans of the North may not misjudge our case, or blind themselves to the critical situation of our affairs here. I think they may be perfectly content with the election of Governor Walker. The great source of danger and annoyance is the Legislature to-day. Upon the complexion of this body depends the question whether Virginia is to permanently Republican or permanently Democratic—permanently at war or permanently at peace with the Union. It is a body which the Republicans of the North and which the Republican party of Congress should keep their eyes constantly upon; recollecting that the present policy of the opposition, here as elsewhere, is to divide the loyal sentiments and to gain the confidence of the dominant party of the Union in order to betray it.

SUMMER PICTURES.

I.

THE ORCHARD.

They shall not pass, the blossoms of sweet May,
Till I have sung how sweet they were to me;
Their gentle breath perfumed the dreamy day,
And lured me like an odor-loving bee.

We turned aside and climbed the orchard-wall,
And paced beneath the wide-armed apple trees,
Where every bough and bloom was musical
With the deep murmur of rejoicing bees.

We climbed the rock, the orchard trees above,
Below us breathed one snowy bank of bloom,
One soft, low hum of industry and love,
One large, embracing air of rich perfume.

The bustle of that insect multitude
Harmed not the issue of the perfect flower;
But here was room for all, and all was good,
Even the calm musings of that idle hour.

And ever as a fragrance floated up,
And ever as the blossoms scattered down,
We, like the bees, drank from Spring's brimming cup,
And hived a honey which was all our own.

For budding May to us a blossom is,
Where we can gather food for future hours,
Storing our hearts with those dear memories,
That far out-last the time of bees and flowers.

II.

EARLY MORNING.

Through half-closed blinds a glint of pale gray light—
An odor of the dawn just touched with breath
Of rose and honeysuckle, that all night
Mingled with new-born grass.—The lowing kine—
The cock's reverberant crow from hill to hill—
The birdsong—the awakening of the birds,
Through singing lands of endless, leafy green—
The calm broad river, soon to flash with hands
Of sleepy mists and softly rippling dreams—
The spreading light that creeps from cloud to cloud,
Far up the fiery East, till miles away
The sunrise crimsons all the morning sky,
And windows flash like stars—and gilding sails
Redden with joy to greet the rising day.

III

THE BIRDS.

One day in the bluest summer weather,
I heard five bobolinks laughing together
I heard five bobolinks laughing together
Over some orchi-ological joke.

What the fun was, I couldn't discover—
Language of birds is a riddle on earth;
What could they find in white-weed and clover
To split their sides with such musical mirth?

Was it some prank of prodigal summer—
Face in the cloud or voice in the breeze—
Querulous rat-bird—woodpecker drummer—
Cawing of crows high over the trees?

Was it some chip-munk's chatter—or weasel
Peering under a willow-root's tangle?—
Or was the joke about me all my easel,
Trying to catch the hints of the sky?

Still they flew tipsily, shaking all over,
Bubbling with jollity, brimful of glee—
While I sat listening deep in the clover
Wondering what their joy could be.

'Twas but the voice of a morning the brightest
That ever dawned over you shadowy hills;
'Twas but the song of all joy that is lightest—
Sunshine breaking in laughter and trills.

Vain to conjecture the words they are singing,
Only by tunes can we follow the time,
In the full hearts of the summer fields ringing
Ringing the rhythmical gladness of June!

IV:

THE CHANGING YEAR.

Ah! fleeting year, that will not pause a day,
To weave a picture of its changeful moods;
Glories scarce-known and seen, and snatched away,
Of sunsets, flushing roses, field, and woods.

The early blossoms leave the rugged thorn,
The purple lilacs wither in the lanes,
The violet's breath, sweet for an April morn,
Is stifled in dead leaves and drowning rains.

The chrome-gold dandelion stars of spring
Burn out in ashy globes ere June is passed;
Too soon the hidden thrushes cease to sing—
Too soon the summer leaves bear autumn's blast.

And ere we know, the locust's long drawn trill
Swells in the August noon—and nights grow cool—
And see saw Katydids foretell the chill
Of sudden frost, and icy pool.

And flaunting golden rods and cardinal flowers,
And drooping golden helmets skirt the streams—
And sighing winds give warning of the hours
Of sunshine waste in cloudy twilight gleams.

Yet paint thy pictures, Time, and sing thy songs!
I'll watch them fade—thy songs die on the air,
Thou canst not take what to the soul belongs—
Beauty's immortal essence ever wears.

The summer goes—brown autumn treads behind,
White winter scowls afar upon my rhyme;
But a glorious time has mirrored
In my heart a Voice whose music fills all time.

Union Republican Ticket.

STATE TICKET.

GOVERNOR,
JOHN W. GEARY.
SUPREME JUDGE,
HENRY W. WILLIAMS.

COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATE—THOMAS HOWARD.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—MILES S. HUMPHREYS, JOSEPH WALTON, ALEXANDER MILLER, JAMES TAYLOR, D. N. WHITE, JOHN H. KERR.
ASSISTANT JUDGE OF DISTRICT COURT—JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK.
ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—F. H. COLLIER.
SHERIFF—HUGH S. FLEMING.
CLERK OF COURTS—JOSEPH BROWNE.
RECORDER—THOMAS H. HOWER.
TREASURER—J. F. DENNISTON.
REGISTER—JOSEPH H. GRAY.
CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT—ALEXANDER HILLS.
COMMISSIONER—C. B. BOSTWICK.
DIRECTOR OF POOR—ABDIEL MCCLURE.

WINES MEDICINALLY CONSIDERED.

PORT—Has a dark purple color, a heavy rough body, with a sweet, astringent taste, and is one of the most reliable of wines. Its astringency peculiarly adapt it to many disorders of the alimentary canal, while it possesses sufficient nutrition and strength to tone its adapt it to low fevers. It sometimes disagrees with the stomach, but this may be remedied by adding it to the form of "sangaree."

MADEIRA—Has a pungent, but very agreeable bitter-sweet taste—of a nutty flavor, rich and luscious—and the most delicate and durable. It also agrees with the stomach better than Port, and is less likely to produce unpleasant result from long use.

SHERRY—Has a dry nutty flavor, no acidity, very agreeable, pungent taste, delicacy, softness of quality, having much the same qualities as Madeira, minus the acidity.

CLARET—Possesses little alcohol, a thin body, red color and fresh fruity flavor, delicacy, lightness and softness. It is a capital drink to allay thirst, and may be largely used in convalescence from most of the diseases of mankind.

I take special care in the selection of my Wines and Liquors, confident that in this line, as

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

☞Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

To Holders of 5-20 Bonds.

BY EXCHANGING YOUR 5 20's FOR

U. S. THIRTY YEAR CURRENCY SIXES,

The Premium Received on the Exchange will pay the difference between Gold and Currency Interest for SIX YEARS WITH COUPONS ATTACHED.

BONDS ON HAND FOR DELIVERY.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield st.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 20, 1869.

Discounts were, as a general thing, quite light at the banks to-day, but a good deal of paper was taken through the brokers by private capitalists, who seemed to be anxious to place their idle balances in short time bills, rather than buy mortgages or stocks. We notice a better supply of strong-named paper on the open market, which is indicative of a want of discount means at the banks.

One of the Eastern papers, in its financial summary, remarking upon the favorable character of the last bank statement of the New York banks, says:

"This looks encouraging, but there is an undercurrent at work, which will probably demolish the even look of the stream on the surface. If the disturbing clique in New York really design to carry out their views in breaking the stock market, they will do so in spite of the few arrests or Wallstreet usurers which have already been made. Having risked largely on the success of their plan, they will unscrupulously adhere to it, and wishing to create a false impression as to their intentions and so induce large purchases of stock which they have for sale, and with which they intend to "bear" the market, they have assisted in creating a favorable bank statement, only the more completely to deceive the public. They have the power to make money scarce; it is their interest to do so, and, reasoning from this simple standpoint, it is not difficult to arrive at the conclusion that they will do so. The statement published above looks as if it were "cooked up" for the occasion, and is totally at variance with expectations that everybody is surprised at it. A prudent general makes a feint when his really objective point is in an opposite direction, and it is no reason why Wall street should not have its strategic movements, as well as the more dangerous fields of battle. These money speculators have exerted their power to an unheard of extent, and it is not probable that they will be secured entirely from the track because a legal impediment is thrown in front of their train.

—The following stocks were sold last evening on the second floor of the Commercial Sales Rooms, 106 Smithfield street, by A. McIlwaine, Auctioneer:

Exchange National Bank	87⅞ 00
Third National Bank	133 25
Little Saw Mill Run Railroad	30 00

—Government bonds in view of the next instalment of purchases to be made to-morrow, were firmer to-day, but not particularly buoyant.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	More than.	Noon.	Close.
1881's, 6's	120¾	120¾	120¾
1862 5-20's	120¾	120¾	120¾
1864 5-20's	121¾	121¾	121¾
1865 5-20's, old	121¾	121¾	121¾
1865 5-20's, new	120¾	120¾	120¾
1867 5-20's	120¾	120¾	120¾
1868	120¾	120¾	120¾
10-40's	114½	114½	114¾
Gold	135¼	135¼	135¼

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, are Pittsburgh United States Securities in New York to-day as follows:

	July 19.	July 20.	Adv.	Dec.
Gold	———	135¼	120	———
U. S. bonds, 1881	12	120¾	———	———
U. S. bonds, 5-20's, 1862	120¾	120¾	———	———
U. S. bonds, 5-20's, 1864	121¾	121¾	———	———
U. S. bonds, 5-20's, 1865	121¾	121¾	———	———
U. S. 10-40's	114¾	114¾	———	———
U. S. B new 5-20's, '65, 120¾	120¾	120¾	———	———
U. S. B new 5-20's, '67, 120¾	120¾	120¾	———	———
U. S. B new 5-20's, '68, 120¾	120¾	120¾	———	———

—The Wall street stock operators are beginning to "cash in" preparatory to their usual round of the watering places—not omitting Saratoga, which will have races for three weeks around the 1st of August. The brokers are also taking turns in relieving each other for brief trips to the country, so that Wall street is settling to the usual summer stagnation—a condition which it would long ago have reached had not Commodore Vanderbilt dazzled the "bulls" and scared the "bears" with his financial pyrotechny in letting off those twin rockets, New York Central and Hudson River.

The following table, made up from dispatches received by J. W. Kounsler's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

July 19, 1869.	10 00 A M	11 00 A M	12 M	3 P M	5 P M
New York Central	209¾	211¼	211	210¾	211¼
Hudson River	———	142	———	142	———
Harlem	142	142	———	142	———
Reading	97¾	98¼	97¾	97¾	98
Michigan Central	139	139	———	139	———
Michigan Southern	104¾	105	104¾	104¾	105
Illinois Central	———	138	———	———	———
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	104	105	104¾	104¾	105
Fort Wayne	134	134½	———	134	134
Chicago and Northwestern	73¾	73¾	———	73¾	73¾
do preferred	91¾	92	———	91¾	92
Rock Island	114¾	114¾	114¾	115	114¾
Toledo and Wabash	77	78	———	77	78
Toledo and Wabash, pref.	76	76	———	76	———
Cleveland and Alton	97	97	———	97	———
do preferred	103	103	———	103	———
St. Paul	76¾	76¾	———	76	76¾
St. Paul, preferred	89¾	90	———	89¾	89¾
Ohio and Mississippi	30¾	30¾	———	30¾	30¾
Pacific Mail	119¾	119¾	———	119¾	119¾
Western Union Telegraph	36¾	36¾	———	36¾	36¾
Adams Express	69	69	———	69	69
Merchants Union Express	39	39	———	39	39
American M. U. Express	42	42	———	42	42
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	74	74	———	74	74
United States Express	74¼	74¼	———	74	74¼
Gold	135¼	135¼	135¼	135¼	135¼

A comparison between Saturday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Mon.	Tues.	Adv.	Dec
N. Y. Central	210¾	211¼	½	———
Hudson River	143	142¾	———	¼
Harlem	143	142¾	———	¼
Reading	97¾	98¼	½	———
Mich. Central	132	130	———	2
Mich. Southern	104¾	105¼	¾	———
Illinois Central	138	138	———	———
Cleve. and Pitts	107¾	108¾	———	¼
Fort Wayne	135¾	134¾	———	1
Chicago and North.	78¾	79¼	———	———
do preferred	91¾	91¾	———	———
Rock Island	113¾	114¾	¾	———
Tol. and Wabash	79	78	———	¼
do, preferred	77	76	———	———
Chicago and Alton	159½	158	———	1½
St. Paul	77	76¾	———	¼
do preferred	89¾	89¾	———	———
Ohio and Miss	31¾	31¾	———	———
Pacific Mail	122¾	123¾	———	———
Western U. Tel	36¾	36¾	———	———
Adams Express	69	69	———	———
American M. Ex	42	42	———	———
Wells, Fargo & Co	74	74	———	———
United States Ex	74	74¼	———	———

—The New York *World* says: The stock market is in an unsettled condition, as to prices, but irregular, with a downward tendency in all excepting the Vanderbilt stocks, which are supported by stock-jobbing manipulations similar to those by which Pacific Mail was at one time run up to 335. The condition of the Vanderbilt stocks at the present time is peculiar. It seems that Commodore Vanderbilt, in order to assist in the inflation of his gigantic stock bubble, has agreed to take all the New York Central that offered at a certain price up to a certain date. On this agreement with the Commodore a pool was formed, which brought a heavy amount of the stock, and dragged it through the recent stringency in the money market at a ruinous cost for carrying. The date of the Commodore's agreement not to sell any of the stock he held, and to buy within a certain time all that offered at a certain price, will soon expire. The pool, therefore, is exceedingly anxious to sell and realize, as their stock with the rates paid for carrying, cash very high, and their brokers are desirous that they shall sell in order to relieve them from the embarrassment of borrowing and carrying such large amounts of collateral. The pool sorbs so much of their capital in margins. This pool was obliged to come in and buy today considerable amounts of real stock, which were pressing on the market for sale. Another matter which makes the pool uneasy is the well-founded suspicion that some heavy holders have been unloading their real stock by borrowing, and thus making their sales appear as if they were for short account. It is quite reasonable to assume that New York Central will climb as soon as the term of the Commodore's agreement expires, so that the pool will naturally use every effort to get rid of the stock they hold before that time. The movements of to-day, which show a sharp advance in the Vanderbilt stocks, while the general market was dull, heavy, and declined, are evidence of the artificial means used to sustain New York Central and Hudson River. The brokers received numerous orders to-day from the country to sell railway shares, and leading brokers are urging their customers to avail themselves of the pressure on the money market, as a favorable opportunity to sell and realize.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 98 Fourth avenue (Apollo Building) dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY EVENING, July 20, 1869.

Our general markets were quiet to-day, and there is no material change to note in prices.

We quote as follows, and invite the wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Good to prime $3 50@4 50 ₩ bbl, as to quality.

BUTTER—Market dull. We quote prime to choice at 22@25c ₩ lb.

EGGS—We quote fresh packed at 20c ₩ dozen.

APPLE BUTTER—Choice ₩ gallon 80c, and fair 50c.

BEESWAX—Pure ₩ lb 40c, and mixed with grease 30c ₩ lb.

LARD OIL—Market steady at $1 47 ₩ gallon for No. 1 and $1 32 ₩ gallon for No. 2.

HAMS, LARD, ETC—Market firm and active. We quote shoulders at 15c; rib sides 18c; clear sides 18¾@19c; canvassed sugar cured hams 23c; canvassed breakfast bacon 21½c; canvassed dried beef 22c. Lard 20c, and in buckets 21c.

CHEESE—We quote Goshen cheese extra at 18½c; Goshen common 17c; Hamburg 15c; Factory 16@17c.

SEEDS—Flaxseed is quoted at $2 55 ₩ bushel. There is some light inquiry for timothy seed, with a few sales in a retail way of very choice at $5 00 ₩ bushel.

DRIED FRUITS—Dried apples ordinary 8c, and choice 12c; dried cherries 18@19c; and quarters 10@12c.

POTATOES—Old choice 35@40c, and new ₩ bush $1; ₩ bbl $2 50.

SALT—Sales to the trade at $1 75@1 80, and $1 90@1 95 in a retail way.

TAR—Sales of North Carolina tar at $3 75@5 00, as to size of package.

PICKLES—Sales at from 75@90c ₩ hundred, as to quality.

HAY—Market dull. Sales on the wharf of old crop at $18 00@21 00, and from store at $21 00@30 00 ₩ ton. New crop sells at 20 ₩ ton.

MILL FEED—The Pearl Mill prices are as follows: For bran, wholesale ₩ hundred, 90c; shipstuff, $1 10; middlings, $1 70; sweepings $2 00.

FEATHERS—Prime to choice 55@65c ₩ lb.

VEGETABLES—Cabbage ₩ bbl nominal. Cucumbers $1, and new corn 75 50. New tomatoes $3 50@4 50 ₩ box.

CIDER—Pure apple cider ₩ bbl, $9.

VINEGAR—Pure apple vinegar ₩ gallon 20c.

RASPBERRIES—Sales by the basket at $1 75.

CHICKENS—Sales of spring chickens at 60@65c ₩ pair by the coop.

BRAN—Dull at $1 05@2 00 ₩ bush.

CEMENT—We quote Johnstown hydraulic cement at $2 25 ₩ bbl.

SUGAR—Market firm and tending upward on account of the large demand for putting up fruit. We quote Crushed, Granulated and Powdered, 17½c; A, 16½c; B, 16c; C, 15c; Porto Rico, choice, 14½@15c; Demarara, 15c; Cuba, 13½@14c; Sugar House, 11½@12½c.

COFFEE—Demand fair for well known brands. Low grades dull and nominal. We quote Rio, choice selected red winter wheat in bbls, at $5 50@6 50; choice spring in bbls $6 50@6 75, and in sacks $6 75@7 00; winter wheat in bbls $7@7 50, and in sacks $6 75@7 25. Pearl Mill's have reduced their price on the three latest grades, and in brand and double extra is now made from ½ new white Tennessee wheat and the other ½ from the best selected white wheat of the old crop. We quote Pearl Mill three star, green brand, in barrels $8 00, and in sacks $8 50; double extra blue brand, of new Tennessee red, selected amber and white winter wheat, in barrels $7 00, and in sacks $7 50; choice selected red winter wheat flour, in barrels $6 00, and in sacks $6 50; choice spring wheat flour in barrels $6 00, and in sacks $6 50. The City Mill prices are as follows: Choice white and Missouri amber wheat flour, in barrels, $7 50; in sacks, $7 50 ₩ bbl; choice winter wheat, in bbls, $7 00, in sacks, $8 75 ₩ bbl; choice spring wheat, in bbls, $6 50, in sacks, $6 25 ₩ bbl; good extra and baker's flours, $5 50. Rye flour in quoted in store at $6 00@6 50 per barrel.

CORN MEAL—We quote at 75@90c ₩ bushel.

GRAIN—The market is quiet. Messrs. Kennedy & Bro., of the Pearl Mill, have contracted for large lots of amber and white wheat to be delivered within ten days. Most of the wheat in store in Pittsburgh has been thrashed in the best of order, there being no rain in that section of the country for three weeks past. New wheat is starting out in southern Indiana at 85@90c for choice red, and 95@$1 10 for white and amber. The market red winter wheat is in fair demand at $1 35@1 40 ₩ bushel, as to quality, but there is very little selling above $1 35. Oats are in fair demand at 65@66c for shelled, and 60@62c from store. Ear corn is scarce at 77@80c from first hands, and 80@85c from store, as to quality. Prime yellow corn is really worth 90c from elevator 82@85c. Rye is quiet at $1 20@1 25 ₩ bushel. Barley is starting out at $1 25@1 30 ₩ bushel, as to quality. Barley is entirely nominal in price.

WHISKY—Trade moderate and prices unchanged. We quote highwines at $1@1 05; Common rectified $1 10; fine rectified $1 20; choice rye and half corn $1 75; old Monongahela, two years old, $2 25, and old Monongahela three years old, $3 50 ₩ gallon. Very old whiskies are scarce and high and nominal prices, varying from $5 00@8 00 ₩ gallon.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, July 21, 1869.

The market continues quiet and without material change, and from the sales reported to-day aggregate 11,000 bbls of crude and 19,500 bbls of refined, with the prices given, all interested in the business, or otherwise, can draw their own conclusions in regard to the market without further comment. The following sales are reported:

CRUDE OIL.

1,000 bbls., last three months, at.....11½c
1,000 bbls., last half of July, at.....11½c
5,000 bbls., S. O., all year, at.....13½c

REFINED OIL.

4,500 bbls, last half of July, at.....21½c
5,000 bbls, last half of July, at.....21¾c
5,000 bbls, first half of August, at.....21½c
1,000 bbls., 300 each, October, November and December.....87½ 00
1,000 bbls, 1,000 each, October, November and December.....87½ c
2,500 bbls, last half of July, at.....21½c

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, July 20, 2 P. M.—Crude dull; firm nominally at 16¾@17c; refined quiet but firm at 33½c.

NEW YORK, July 20, 12:30 P. M.—Crude dull; nominally at 16c in bulk; 22½c in barrels; refined more active; shade firmer at 33½c.

OIL CITY, Pa., July 20.—Buyers freely offering at 5½ bidders firm at an advance of 10c; drm at 5½ no transactions.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., July 20, 1:20 P. M.—Market quiet and firm, with sales of 1,500 on the lower creek and at 8½ 2,000 5 at this point.

FRANKLIN, Pa., July 20, 1:50 P. M.—Market dull at $1 65@1 70; no sales.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.—Market quiet; P. L. is 30 W., 30½@c S., spot, 30½c; July crude, 16½c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, July 20.—Antwerp quoted at 49 francs and Liverpool unchanged. In New York crude 16½@17c, refined 33½c. Market steady.

TITUSVILLE, July 20, 4 P. M.—Market quiet and firm, with prices given, all interested in the business, or otherwise, can draw their own conclusions in regard to the market without further comment. The following sales are reported:

CRUDE OIL.

1,000 bbls., last three months, at.....11½c
1,000 bbls., last half of July, at.....11½c
5,000 bbls., S. O., all year, at.....13½c

REFINED OIL.

4,500 bbls, last half of July, at.....21½c
5,000 bbls, last half of July, at.....21¾c
5,000 bbls, first half of August, at.....21½c
1,000 bbls., 300 each, October, November and December.....87½ 00
1,000 bbls, 1,000 each, October, November and December.....87½ c
2,500 bbls, last half of July, at.....21½c

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, July 20, 2 P. M.—Crude dull; firm

The Daily Commercial.

STATE NEWS.

The city editor of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, Thos. M. Coleman, is doing up the small towns in the Eastern part of the State, and his latest is a description of Pottsville. The town was laid out in 1824 by Mr. John Pott. In 1829 the population of the town was 1,200, and its shipments of coal by canal reached 79,971 tons; now the population is estimated at 15,000, and the coal shipments one year have since reached 3,571,874 tons. The shipments of iron ore, by canal and rail, for the week ending Thursday last, aggregated 139,000 tons. The principal manufacturing establishment is the Pottsville rolling mill, employing four hundred hands and turning out about fifty-four tons of T rails per day. There are a number of furnaces and machine shops, which furnish employment for a large portion of the population. Its manufactures would be more numerous were it not for the coal freight discriminations of the Reading Railroad. Of churches Pottsville has two Lutheran, one German Reformed, one Protestant Episcopal, one Methodist, one Roman Catholic, one Baptist and two Presbyterian—all fine structures. Within an are of five miles of the Court House there is a population of about 40,000, contained in the boroughs of Pottsville, Port Carbon, Palo Alto, St. Clair, Cressona, Schuylkill Haven and Minersville. The collieries in the vicinity of these places number from twenty-four to thirty, and all in full operation. The black band iron ore discoveries of 1868 did not amount to much, as the veins rapidly give out.

The following officers of the Grand Council of Red Men have been elected for the ensuing year, and duly installed: Great Sachem, Chas. H. Gordon; Great Senior Sagamore, John E. Cheesman; Great Junior Sagamore, Charles G. Hampton; Great Prophet, Wm. S. Coleman; Great Chief of Records, H. G. Davis; Great Keeper of Wampum, J. H. Chew; Great Rep. G. C. U. S., George A. Driesbach; Trustees, Horace Carter, John E. Ward, G. S. ——, Mark C. Sparks; G. of W., Martin Anderson; G. of F., John Hill.

Another petroleum suicide occurred on Saturday, this time in Erie. A girl about twenty-three years of age, named Mary Hanley, in attempting to kindle a fire, poured some oil from a can into the stove. The result was that the fire followed the gas from the oil back into the can. An explosion took place, enveloping the unfortunate girl in oil and flame, and before she could be rescued, she was literally burnt alive.

Eight members of the "United Sons of Liberty," a coal miners' organization, were convicted in the Clearfield County Court. The prosecution alleged that the Society was for the purpose of controlling the hours of labor, &c., to their injury. The defendants did not deny that they belonged to the society, but alleged that there was nothing illegal in it or that it was a benevolent association. The Court held, however, that under the law, technical definitions of a conspiracy, and the jury found them guilty. Small fines were inflicted on each of the defendants.

George H. Fahnestock, aged about twenty-two years, son of Walter F. Fahnestock, while sitting in the door of his father's residence, in Harrisburg, on Sunday evening, was accidentally shot by his own pistol, which he was examining. The ball entered in the region of the heart, and caused his death Monday afternoon at three o'clock. He was a promising young man and held in high esteem.

The residence of John A. Small, Esq., resident clerk of the House of Representatives, Harrisburg, was burglariously entered on Saturday night, but the thieves fortunately got nothing for their pains.

Samuel Niebling, the proprietor of a tavern at White House, below Harrisburg, on Wednesday last, beat and kicked an intoxicated man named Una Berger, for insulting the woman employed in the tavern. The injuries of Berger were such as to cause his death on Saturday. Niebling made his escape.

The Schuylkill county miners have resolved to start a paper at Tamaqua, to be devoted especially to their interests. Mr. John Parker is to be the editor, and will receive $100 for his services.

On Saturday last a $20,000,000 mortgage was entered in the Recorder's office, in Erie. It represents the largest sum recorded there. The mortgage is that of the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, in trust, to Wistar Morris and Joseph Bacon, of Philadelphia, and its object is the raising of a loan for the purpose of building a double track from Erie to Philadelphia.

CITY MATTERS.

Infractions of the Revenue Laws.

The cigar shop of Mr. Cohen, on Wylie street, near High, was yesterday morning, evening, and the contents removed to the government warehouse, on First avenue. It appears that on Saturday officer Roger O'Mara encountered a pedlar on Liberty street, near the Union Depot, and found that he had, among his possessions, a quantity of unstamped cigars. He was taken by the officer to the Assessor's office, on Fourth avenue, and there testified that he had obtained the cigars from Cohen's establishment. Yesterday Cohen was brought before the Assessor and the pedlar before mentioned made affidavit to having procured the cigars from him and the order for the seizure of the shop was issued and carried into effect. Cohen has been in similar trouble before, and his bail notified to look after him hereafter. A few minutes after he was seized with what was a violent fit, in which he agonized for a considerable time, much to the discomfort of the officers.

John N. Shaffer, of Birmingham, was before United States Commissioner Gamble yesterday morning, charged with violating the revenue law in neglecting to cancel stamps over the spigouts of beer casks, and failing to cancel stamps. He gave bail for a hearing on Saturday.

Allegheny Bridge Improvements.

The old Allegheny or Suspension Bridge is having improvements made on both ends. On the Allegheny side the toll house is being rebuilt, and there will be three windows for the collection of toll, instead of one as heretofore. Two of these windows will be open all the time, one mainly for pedestrians, and the other for vehicles, and the third will be opened in case of crowds. By this arrangement the collectors can see the Federal street cars coming, who or what is coming on the bridge, which has heretofore been impossible, unless seated on the outside. The new arrangement will also give free ventilation to the occupants collecting toll.

On the Pittsburgh side, as is well known to all, the toll house and the office are located on Duquesne Way. The toll house is now seven and a half feet on the street, and the office on the left hand side about one foot less. New foundations have been erected by the Bridge Company, and in a short time the present structures will be removed and the new foundations and then Duquesne Way will have its proper width at this point crossing, and will greatly facilitate the passage of vehicles.

Election of School Teachers.

The following teachers for the South Pittsburgh School have been elected for the ensuing year: Principal, Wm. R. Montgomery; Grammar, Miss Annie E. Wilcox; Intermediate, Miss Ella McCutcheon and Miss Henrietta Salisbury; Primary, Misses Sarah C. Nelson and Mary K. Poland. Teacher of Vocal Music, Mr. John Abel Jones.

The Birmingham School Board have elected the following teachers: Principal, Mr. H. Jones; Assistants, Misses Kate Knowles, Mary Beck, Jannie Adams, Lottie Hammett, Mattie Torrence, Maggie Beaghen, Sadie Sellers, Lizzie Barr, Lizzie Fowler, Sadie McGonigle, Ella O'Donnell, Mary Sampson, Annie Herriott, Jennie McCutcheon, Jennie Sterling, Ella Simpson, Maggie Maguire; Teacher of German, Mr. G. A. Nuffer; Teacher of Music, Mr. G. W. Guey. The schools will reopen the last Monday in August.

A Bold Confidence Game.—A number of the prominent business men of the city were swindled out of grain by a couple of confidence operators last week. They called on Thursday at the house of Day & Co., on Market street, and bought a quantity of oats, representing that they were purchasing for Zug & Co. They then made a visit on the several to the same firm. On the fourteenth they obtained sixty-seven sacks of oats under the same pretence. The swindle was not discovered until bills were sent to Messrs. Zug & Co. The loss of Day & Co. will be about $150, and that of Morrison & Duval about $65.

Real Estate Sale.—A frame house containing nine rooms, with three acres of ground attached, belonging to George K. Flower, of Hazlewood, was sold by Capt. Harry Smithson, the well known auctioneer, on Monday last, for $5,500. A number of building lots adjoining were sold at the same time, the entire sale netting the handsome sum of $10,900. Some of the lots brought $300. The property is situated on the Squirrel Hill road, a half or three quarters of a mile from the station mentioned, and a view of the city can be obtained from the same.

Personal.—J. W. McWilliams, Esq., late one of the editors of the Washington, Pa., *Reporter*, came over to this city yesterday, and carried off one of Allegheny's fair. See notice headed "Married." The bride is an intelligent, genial gentleman, and has won a prize of great value, and of which he may be proud.

Struck by a Train.—Monday night a man whose name is unknown, while walking along the track of the Pennsylvania railroad, near Brinton's station, was struck by an Eastern bound train and quite severely injured. He was on his way to Indiana county at the time. Dr. Hamilton attended him yesterday morning. His injuries although severe are not necessarily fatal.

Larceny of a Coat.—A negro named Clarence Bell, was yesterday committed to jail by Mayor Brush to await trial on a charge of larceny. Clem Dennis, a colored waiter at the Merchants' Hotel, was the prosecutor, and he alleged that Bell stole a coat belonging to deponent. There is another coat and about eight dollars in money missing.

Released.—John Kearney, the lad committed and discharged from the House of Refuge on account of having the scrofula, and who was rearrested and placed in the lock-up on Saturday night, was yesterday set at liberty by Mayor Brush. It will be recollected that the officers of the House of Refuge would not permit him to stay there.

Beastly.—A man of family residing on Cliff street, was arrested yesterday for committing a nameless crime. He was sent to jail for twenty days. His son, who was arrested for drunkenness, was fined one dollar and costs, which he paid and was discharged.

Row at a Saloon.—A row occured at a saloon on Penn street on Monday night, during which the police interfered and arrested four of the participants. Yesterday morning they were before Mayor Brush for a hearing, and a fine of ten dollars and costs was imposed on each. The fines were paid.

Appointment.—Mr. John N. Berlin, of East Liberty, has been appointed Assistant United States Assessor for District No. 5 (all between the rivers, not included in the city). The appointment is a good one, and will give general satisfaction.

Release of an Insolvent.—Andrew Sheehan who has been in the county jail one hundred days for selling liquor on Sunday, was discharged by order of Court yesterday on the ground of being an insolvent.

Painful Accident.—On Saturday afternoon a little son of Mrs. Wilson, who resides on West street, Allegheny, fell from a fence and fractured his leg.

An Elegant Car.—An elegant new passenger car, numbered 121, has been turned out at the Altoona shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Route Agent Appointed.—Mr. Gilson C. Lightcap, of Kittanning, has received the appointment of route agent on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad.

Allegheny City.—A light spring wagon broken down on Western avenue, was the only local item that Allegheny City furnished yesterday.

DISTRESSING SUICIDE.

Shocking Case at Hazelwood—The Victim, a Young German, Shoots Himself Through the Head.

Late on Monday evening, the citizens of Hazelwood, on the Connellsville Railroad, Twenty-third ward, were startled on learning that a suicide had been committed on the hill, about a half or three-quarters of a mile from the station house, and what most of them believed to be a rumor, turned out to be a fact. The victim was a German named Christian Muhlroener, aged thirty-nine years and a farmer and gardener by occupation. He resided on property which formerly belonged to A. B. Stevenson, Esq., and for about three years past has been extensively engaged in the cultivation of grapes. He had a wife and three interesting boys, whom, it is said, he loved with all the affection and fervor that a father and husband could love those connected by family ties. This was only the case when he was sober. But being addicted to strong drink, he often indulged to excess, and then he would make use of various threats regarding his own life as well as those of his wife and children. But his wife always succeeded in getting him to sleep when he laid on so wildly, and then when sober, on hearing her rehearse what he had done, he would deny it and say that he certainly would not so far forgotten himself as to talk so rashly. Every effort on his part to obtain a good living was attended with propitious results, and after two years more cultivation of a certain amount of land, he would have become the possessor of six acres, as a reward for his five years' toil.

On Saturday last he went to town with a wagon load of potatoes, but did not return until twelve o'clock on Saturday night, and then he did not have the horse or wagon with him, but told his wife that he had sold the potatoes for a dollar a bushel, and that the wagon and horse were in charge of the man whom he purchased it from, and it would be safe until it was called for. He then handed his wife his pocket book, saying that it contained a large amount of money, the proceeds of the sale of the potatoes.

When the book was opened, it was found to contain but a dollar and twenty cents. She told the deceased of it, and he began to account for it by saying that he had paid some to the Lodge, (I. O. O. F.,) of which he was a member. It was apparent that he had become despondent, however. His wife tried to cheer him, but her efforts were only successful for a time. After retiring on Saturday night he arose, and with the remark that he would not sleep in a bed room again, went down stairs and laid himself on a lounge. There he passed Saturday and Sunday nights. Monday he went to town, and as he informed his wife, who was also in town, returned home on the three o'clock train. She followed in the half-past-four train. Arrived at the house he asked her for what purpose she had been to town, and on her replying to get groceries, &c., he remarked that she had no occasion to go so often, and told her he was going to kill himself. He took down the gun, which he always kept loaded, from the wall and began examining it, but his wife prevailed upon him to give it to her, and he let go, saying that he would not kill himself this time. The gun was laid away in its usual place. He then requested his wife to pull his boots, and she did so, after which she paids a visit to the garden to procure some vegetables for the supper. While thus engaged she heard the voice of her husband calling to know where she had put the vinegar she brought home, and he was answered that it could be found in a cupboard in the house. He then left the porch in front of the house, and returned from the kitchen in about a minute with the gun. Placing the stock on the porch and standing in the door-way he cried to his wife, "Good-bye now." Scarcely had the words left his lips when the muzzle of the gun was placed in his mouth and the trigger drawn by his foot. It was a Hemphill rifle and the sling was a large piece of lead pounded flat with a hammer and made to fit the barrel. It did its work effectually and well, the entire back portion of the head was shattered and torn away. The wife hastened to the porch on hearing the report of the gun, but life was extinct before she arrived, and the body lay in a heap of blood and gore.

Not until then did she learn that the deceased had brought home a bottle of whisky, and, notwithstanding he was drunk, drank nearly half the contents of the bottle before the commission of the deed. One of the little boys saw him drinking. He also, it seems, brought home a big pound of powder, probably to insure the performance of the work. The bottle half filled with whisky, was found yesterday morning behind the fire place.

It is said the deceased, some weeks since, collected all his available papers, including the deeds for his property, life insurance policy, &c., and burned them, remarking to his wife that he did so in order to prevent her from receiving any of his property in the event of his death, but such statement was not in evidence. He was an industrious man, and when sober was quiet and peaceable in his demeanor. It is probable he was temporarily insane when the deed was committed.

Coroner Dawson empanneled a jury yesterday and held an inquest. The above facts were elicited from Mrs. Cecelia Muhlroener, wife of the deceased, and after hearing the evidence of Dr. C. Evans, of Hazlewood, the jury rendered a verdict of death by suicide.

The deceased was born in Germany and had been thirty years in this country, those of the years having been spent at Hazlewood. His bereaved family have the sympathies of the entire neighborhood. The body was interred yesterday.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Alderman Cartwright, Nineteenth ward.]

CASES DISPOSED OF.

Deputy Mayor Cartwright, of East Liberty, reports the following cases:

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Joseph Smith charged Michael Rieard with assault and battery, alleging that the acused struck him with a club and otherwise used him badly. The defendant was arrested and bound over for his appearance at 7 P. M. on Saturday, at which time a hearing will take place.

HELD FOR A FURTHER HEARING.

Henry Coleman was arrested and taken before Deputy Mayor Cartwright, for running his wagon over a woman named Mrs. Dalzell. The offense is considered quite serious, as she has about half-past eight o'clock. Coleman was held for a further hearing.

UNBECOMING CONDUCT.

John Helm was before the same magistrate, on a charge of striking at Barbara Dollman with a wagon whip. He was also charged with using insulting language to the complainant. He was fined three dollars and costs, upon the payment of which he was released.

THREATS TO KILL, ETC.

Henry Coleman complained that Tim Harbaugh threatened to kill him, and that he kicked and abused affiant, and called him harsh and ugly names. The magistrate issued a warrant for the arrest of Harbaugh, who was brought up and fined one dollar and costs

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.

James Morgan was before the same Magistrate for malicious mischief, the basis of the charge being that he ran a wagon which he was driving into a buggy driven by Joan Kingan, leaving a hole cut off the latter, and otherwise damaging the vehicle. He was fined five dollars and costs and discharged.

DISCHARGED.

C. Shriner was arrested for breaking open the door of the domicil of Alice Ricard, and also for having whipped a child belonging to complainant. After a hearing of the facts the case was dismissed, the defendant paying the costs.

[Before Justice Ammon, of East Birmingham.]

ATTEMPTED LARCENY.

James Reed made information before Justice Ammon yesterday, charging Benjamin Harman with attempted larceny, alleging that he attempted to carry off a work-bench belonging to the prosecutor. The accused was arrested and held for a hearing.

[Before Alderman Masters.]

MISDEMEANOR UNDER THE LIVERY STABLE ACT.

James Young made an information against Patrick Krowen, charging defendant with misdemeanor under the livery stable act. It is alleged that defendant hired a horse from deponent on the 26th of June to go to a funeral and on his way home ran into a car on the Citizen's Passenger Railway and the result of the collision was that the buggy was badly smashed. Warrant issued.

SEARCH WARRANT.

A search warrant was issued at the instance of Julia Howe, to recover a black mourning shawl, valued at twenty dollars. The shawl was found in a junk shop on Wylie street and restored to Mrs. Howe.

[Before Alderman Strain.]

TROUBLE ABOUT A RIDE.

Charles Kramer was arrested and held for a hearing on a charge of larceny by bailee, preferred by Elizabeth Bruner. The prosecutrix alleges that she loaned the defendant a ring, valued at ten dollars, and that he now refuses to give the ring up.

Public Amusements.

The Academy of Music.—Another epoch in Pittsburgh theatricals is about to be created in the reopening of the Academy of Music for a regular dramatic season. Ignoring the former failures and recent disasters which have befallen his predecessors, Mr. Morton Price, like the "black knight," "a stranger and unknown," has counted his lance and entered the arena of managements, and from all we hear is likely to prove a "doughty knight" indeed. From a glance at a slight *brochure* of this gentleman's antecedents, we find that he has successfully managed several large theaters in London and the English Provinces, and in 1859 and 1860 made a signally successful theatrical tour through the United States and Canada. His experience qualifies him pre-eminently for a caterer to the amusements of our Pittsburgh patrons of the drama, among whom there is a valuable element that requires varied entertainment. Miss Catharine Lancette (Mrs. Morton Price is a brilliant vocalist as well as actress, and as we are fond of good music, this lady, from what we hear, should be a host in herself—youthful, handsome and accomplished, and having been directly connected with the halls and city of London theaters, England, likewise skillful in management. We are inclined to look favorably on the enterprise and shall await further development, and declaration with interest and cordial wishes.

The Crescent City Circus.—This famous equestrian show opened last evening to a crowded tent on the Red Lion Lot, and everybody seemed delighted with the performance. Charley Noyes is an experienced circus man, and has brought together one of the finest companies of equestrians, acrobats, clowns, etc., ever introduced in a ring. All the performers were greeted approvingly, but the masterly grace and daring of Woods took astonished all beholders, and he retired from the ring in a whirlwind of applause. Each member of the company is good, but he himself, and it is plain to be seen that Mr. Noyes has an eye to a superior performance inside rather than an imposing display outside. To-day the troupe give their first afternoon performance for the convenience of families. They perform again in the evening.

Theatrical Rumors.—Manager Joe Sefton, of Wheeling, being in the city yesterday, his name was immediately connected with the management of the Pittsburgh Theatre, and he had hosts of applications for position. Mr. Sefton has no idea of entering upon a managerial career in this city during the present views of owners of amusement buildings, which are remarkably extravagant. He will remain manager of the Washington Hall, Wheeling.

Attempted Burglary.—An unsuccessful attempt was made by burglars to enter Brown's shoe store on Fourth avenue, between Market and Ferry streets, on Saturday night last. The thieves attempted to remove one of the large panes of glass from the front window, but the dogs in the neighborhood set up such a clamor that the attention of the neighbors was attracted and the burglars fled.

The Commercial at Cresson.—Messrs. Riley & Sargent, General Railroad News Agents, have stationed an agent at the Mountain House, at Cresson, where our patrons can get the Commercial on the arrival of trains.

Committed for Trial.—Samuel Early, noticed yesterday as having been charged with burglary on oath of Isaac Gelder, has been committed for trial.

G. A. R.—The annual session of the Grand Army of the Republic State Convention will be held in this city in January next.

THE SUNDAY QUESTION.

The Snyder Family in an Embroglio—Snyder vs Snyder et al.—Information Against Street Car Conductors.

The cases for the violation of the Sunday law before Justice Koenig, of the Tenth ward, reported yesterday, seem to have borne an unusual quantity of legal fruit, as there were no less than seven cases before Alderman Lynch yesterday, growing out of the Sunday suits. It will be recollected that in one of the cases before Alderman Koenig, Frank Snyder testified that John Snyder sold ice on Sunday.

The suits before Alderman Lynch last evening were as follows:

First—John Snyder vs. Frank Snyder—charge assault and battery. The prosecutor lives at the Dexter House in the Diamond, and the defendant keeps a cigar store at No. 149 Fourth avenue. After the hearing the Alderman reserved his decision until to-day.

Second—Frank Snyder vs. John F. Snyder—charge, selling liquor on Sunday.

Third—Frank Snyder, Jr., vs. John Snyder, Jr.—charge, disorderly conduct. The prosecutor alleges that defendant met him at Jacob Snyder's saloon, No. 51 Fourth avenue, and used rough language towards him.

Fourth—Frank Snyder, Jr. vs. Peter Snyder —charge, surety of the peace. The prosecutor alleges that defendant used insulting language towards him.

Fifth—Frank Snyder, Jr. vs. another Frank Snyder, Jr.; charge larceny. It is alleged that the defendant entered the cigar store of the prosecutor and stole cigars.

Sixth—Frank Snyder vs. Mrs. Tag—charge of selling liquor on Sunday, the 18th of June.

Seventh—Frank Snyder vs. a man named Hay—charge of selling liquor on Sunday, the 20th of June.

A hearing in the above six cases will be had between the hours of one and two o'clock P. M. to-day.

STREET CAR CONDUCTORS.

George Jacobs yesterday made information before Alderman W. B. Neeper, charging three conductors of the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway with violating the Sunday law. Warrants were issued.

Committed for Larceny.

Yesterday's paper contained a brief item in reference to the arrest, at a late hour on Monday evening, of a man named Andrew Montague, for larceny of over $200, from a saloon keeper named Brecht. Montague was placed in the lock-up, and yesterday morning George H. Brecht, mentioned above, appeared before His Honor and made information against Montague, charging him with the larceny of $208, in National currency and nickels. Brecht keeps the Great Western Hotel, No. 191 Water street. On Monday night between eight and nine o'clock, he discovered that his trunk had been taken from his room in the second story of the building, carried to the garret, and there broken open and examined, but no money stated. The police were notified as soon as the robbery was discovered, and Lieutenant Groom, with the aid and assistance of some officers, arrested two or three strangers stopping at the house, who were suspected of having the thieves. They were discharged, however, nothing being elicited to connect them with the robbery. Subsequently, officers Dressler and Puntes took the case in hand and succeeded in arresting Montague on Bedford avenue at a late hour in the evening. Upon Montague's person was found thirty dollars in five dollar notes, two of which Mr. Brecht recognized as belonging to him, and as being part of the stolen money. A boarder in the house saw two or three men coming down the stairs about the time the robbery was committed, and, as he has since said, was Montague. He had a hearing before Mayor Brush yesterday, and in default of the necessary bail was committed to jail for trial. The stolen money consisted of twenty-two five dollar notes, two ten dollar notes, some hundred dollars in ones and twos, and eighteen dollars in one and five cent nickles. The bills were all National bank notes.

Mr. Brecht's house, and the one which adjoins it, are under the same roof, and there is no division wall in the garret. The thieves are supposed to have entered from the next house, going through the garret and on to the premises of Brecht.

Yesterday morning, a man who was seen coming down the stairs with Montague after the robbery, and who, at the time, thought but little of it, but was safe to do so. The first person he encountered was the woman who saw him descending the stairs the evening previous, and she, recognizing him, laid violent hands on him, preventing his escape from police or citizens to come and help her. There were no police present, and the officers leaving the required aid, the fellow finally broke from her and ran. The last seen of him he was crossing the Allegheny Suspension Bridge. The officers deserve the highest credit for their services in the matter.

Brought to Grief.

Yesterday evening, an Irishman named Patrick Ludgate approached officer John Tetley on the Diamond, and informed him that a negro whom he pointed out to the officer, for having, as he alleged stolen twenty or twenty-five dollars from him. The officer complied with Patrick's request, and detained the dusky hued American to the lock-up. The complaint having been made in due form Capt. Graham proceeded to question the loser in relation to the circumstances of the statement. The first answer for Patrick was to the effect that the amount was between forty and fifty dollars, and that it was in bills. Then he replied that the stolen money was of the denomination of twenty dollars, and that there were four or five of them stolen, and further that the bills were in a wallet, which, it scarcely large enough to put your two fingers in. Yet Patrick averred that the negro had thrust his hand into his pocket and took the money, all in one grasp. Then Patrick named several streets and finally the locality towards him.

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The great modern remedy for Indigestion and Biliousness is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, a preparation which has the merit of combining a palatable flavor with such tonic, aperient and antibilious properties, as were never heretofore united in any medicine. It has been discovered, at last, that sick people are not like the fabled Titans, who found prostration so refreshing that, when bound hand and foot, they could rise as vigorous as before. When an invalid is prostrated by powerful depleting drugs, he is apt to stay prostrated; and the debilitated being, instead of the first, proper step *building up* to the *knocking down* system of treatment.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS meets the requirements of the rational medical philosophy which at present prevails. It is a perfectly pure vegetable remedy, embracing the three important properties of a preventive, a tonic, and an alterative. It fortifies the body against, and, if already developed, invigorates and re-vitalizes the torpid stomach and liver, and effects a most salutary change in the vital forces, when in a morbid condition.

In a word, when the enfeebling temperature renders the human organization particularly susceptible to unwholesome atmospheric influences, the Bitters should be taken as a protection against endemic disease.

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HATS,

AND

CHILDREN'S HATS

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HOTELS.

STOCKTON HOTEL,

CAPE MAY, N. J.,

Will Open on the 24th of June, 1869.

This Hotel has been erected within the past year, affords ample accommodation for nearly One Thousand Guests, and is furnished equal in any of the leading Hotels in the United States. For terms, &c. until then, address

PETER GARDNER, Proprietor.

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Manufacturers of the New Patent

SEAMLESS LINED

Ice Pitcher,

Pronounced by Dr. HAYS, State Assayer of Massachusetts, to preserve Water perfectly Pure, while in others made in the usual manner of two different metals soldered or welded together, thus forming a galvanic arrangement, the water, after standing for one hour, was found to contain traces of Lead and Copper, and in four hours sufficient metal had been dissolved to render the water deleterious to health.

Are also Manufacturers of the Finest Quality of

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Table Ware,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Including a large variety of New and Elegant Designs, which are sold by the principal dealers with our guaranty that the goods are of the best quality of Metal, and heavily plated with Pure Silver.

The Highest Prize for Silver-Plated Ware

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FOR SALE BY

JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,

NURSERYMEN, FLORISTS AND SEEDSMEN,

112 SMITHFIELD STREET.

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FITTED FOR

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AT LOWEST RATES.

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THE LARGEST STOCK OF

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LADIES, MISSES AND

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OF ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES.

SUN HATS,

EVERY SIZE, COLOR AND PRICE.

A FULL STOCK OF

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Ribbons, Ribbons,
Satins, Satins,
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GIMPS, LACES,

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Crapes,
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Frames, &c., &c.

The above IMMENSE STOCK is offered at Prices as LOW as those of the East. The Department of

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Ladies will find a Choice Selection of all the above Goods, at prices to suit EVERYBODY. Also, Children's Gloves and Hosiery, Embroidery, Satin Quilling, Real and Imitation Laces, Buttons, Dress Trimmings, &c., &c.

RAILROADS.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY, PAN HANDLE ROUTE.

On and after Sunday, April, 25th, 1869, trains will depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows:

THROUGH TRAINS.

	Departs.	Arrives.
Mail	2:00 a m	12:15 p m
Fast Line	9:45 a m	7:10 p m
Express	2:35 p m	4:35 a m

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.

	Departs.	Arrives.
Mail, Ascend'n	5:50 a m	6:38 p m
St Donald Accommod'n	11:45 a m	8:15 a m
Steubenville Accom'd'n	3:58 p m	1:35 p m
M'Donald Accommod'n	5:18 p m	3:10 p m
Sunday Church Train	12:58 p m	9:30 p m

The 2:35 p m train will leave daily. The 12:15 p m train will arrive daily. All other trains will run daily, Sundays excepted.

The 9:45 a m train makes close connections at Newark, for Zanesville.

S. F. SCULL, General Ticket Agent.

W. W. CARD, Supt., Dennison, Ohio.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE TO THE OIL REGIONS WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

On and after MONDAY, June 14, 1869, two through Trains daily (except Sunday), will leave Pittsburgh depot, corner Federal and Pike streets, for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo, and all points in the Oil Regions, as follows:

Leave Pittsburgh.	Arrive at Pittsburgh.
12:30 p m	Day Express 5:15 p m
Night Express 7:30 p m	Mail Train 6:30 a m
Mail Train 6:05 p m	Brady's Bd Ac 10:15 a m
Freeport Accm 9:45 a m	Freeport Accm 6:15 p m
Works 2:30 p m	Works 8:15 p m
Accom's 6:30 p m	Accom's 9:00 a m
Hulton Ac. 6:45 a m	Hulton Accom 2:00 p m
Hulton Ac. 11:00 a m	Hulton Accom 8:00 p m
Hulton Ac. 11:00 p m	Arnold's Ac. 7:40 p m
Arnold's Ac. 5:00 p m	

Church Train to and from Soda Works, (Sundays) leaves 1 p m; arrives 2 p m.

Express Trains stop only at principal points. Accommodation Trains stop at all stations.

J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen'l. Supt.

THOS. M. KING, Ass't. Supt.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY AND CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILWAY.

From April 26th, 1869, Trains will leave from and arrive at Fort Wayne Depot, North side Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

Leave.		Arrive.	
Chicago Ex	2:00 a m	Chicago Ex	1:55 a m
Expr & Mail	2:30 a m	Chicago Ex